NEWPORT MERCURY.

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[Price $2 per annum—$1 in advance.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1815. [Vol. [illegible]—No. [illegible]]

WAVERLY.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, Have just received,

WAVERLY, or 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE. A new Novel, [illegible] by WALTER SCOTT, [illegible]—Price $ [illegible]

January [illegible] 1815.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale,

THREE Thousand Bushels of the best coarse Liverpool SALT.

Newport, Oct 21.

New Goods.

A. Richmond,

Has just received and for sale,

A HANDSOME assortment of fancy and staple GOODS, at [illegible] prices, consisting of Calicoes, Cambrics, figur'd leno and book muslins, fancy shawls, cotton, bandanno, plaid and [illegible] handkerchiefs; [illegible] ladies cloths, very fine; low priced bombazets, stout plains and Broadcloths from 6s6 to 9 dollars per yard; with a variety of other articles, which will be sold lower than has been offered since the war, *for cash only.*

Newport, Jan. 20. 3w

TO LET, at Public Auction, On *THURSDAY, Feb.* 23, 1814, *at* 2 *o'clock P. M. (if fair, if not, the first fair day after) on the premises, for term of One Year.*

THE Real Estate of the Hon. JOSEPH CUNDALL, late of Portsmouth, deceased, viz:—

The Cook Farm, so called, containing 100 acres of excellent Land, and the Ferry Farm, so called, containing about 32 acres.—Both Farms of excellent soil for the culture of Marino sheep.

A Dwelling-House convenient for one or two small families, and contiguous to either of the above Farms.

Also, the Grist-mill and Clothier's Works, with all the apparatus thereto belonging.

Likewise, a roping machine, 2 spinning machines, and 4 looms, for the manufacturing of sheep's wool.

SAMUEL CLARKE, GILES MANCHESTER, } *Adm'rs.*

Portsmouth, Jan. 27, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, containing 152 Acres of Land, 60 of which are well-wooded, the remainder well fenced and divided into pasture, meadow and plough land. There is on the Farm a good Dwelling-House, barn, cider house, chaise-house, crib, and other necessary buildings in good repair. It lies within a quarter of a mile of a landing, two and a half miles from Wickford, and five miles from East-Greenwich.—If wished, the stock and farming tools will be sold with the Farm.—*Also*, One eighth of the Potowome Cotton manufactory, and Thirty Shares in the Rhode-Island Central Bank.—Any person desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of the above property, will apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. MAXWELL.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 13, 1815.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of North-Kingstown, Administrator on the estate of *Joseph Pearce*, late of said North-Kingstown, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said estate, to present them for settlement.

ELISHA PEARCE, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown, Jan. 15, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of *Samuel B. Cooke*, of Taunton, in the county of Bristol, State of Massachusetts, are hereby notified to appear, at the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, to shew cause, if any they may have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, ought not to be granted.

January 27, 1815.

FLOUR.

PHILADELPHIA SUPERFINE FLOUR, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

Newport, Jan. 1[illegible]

Whisky, &c.

A FEW Barrels first quality Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, [illegible]—Also, a few barrels of very excellent New-[illegible] CIDER.—For sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.

Newport, Jan. 27.

Flour.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR, of the first quality for family use, just received and for sale by J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, Dec. 1.

Flour.

NEW-YORK and Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, and a Quantity of RYE, for sale on good terms, by ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, Dec. 23.

Salt.

TWO Thousand Bushels Lisbon SALT, for sale by the Subscriber, for which New-York Bills will be received in payment.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Dec. 31.

SALT.

THREE Thousand Bushels Lisbon and Cadiz SALT, for sale by

C. COOK

Newport, Oct. 21.

ALMANACS for 1815.

FARMER'S, Rhode-Island, and Clergyman's Almanacks, for 1815, for Sale by

Josiah C. Shaw.

Who has just received from Boston,

A handsome Assortment of Stationary, School-Books and *New Publications*, among which are LARA, a new Poem; Four Weeks in Paris, during the residence of the Allied Sovereigns in that Metropolis.—*Also*, A choice collection of Musical Instruments and Singing Books.

Newport, Dec. 2.

John Ferguson,

Has just received at his Store on Bannister's Wharf,

A QUANTITY of Manufactured TOBACCO, consisting of the following, viz:—Six kegs Ladies Twist, of a superior quality; 6 kegs Negro-head, Harris' brand; and 3 do. Pig-tail, in pound rolls.—*Also*, 25,000 SEGARS.

The above articles are offered for sale, and will be warranted to the purchasers.

Newport, Jan. 20.

Superfine Broadcloths.

H. Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street,

Offers for Sale,

SUPERFINE Black, blue, mix'd and brown BROADCLOTHS, mix'd Sattinetts, with a general assortment of Dry Goods.

N. B.—Payment is earnestly solicited for all Accounts of more than three months standing.

Newport, Dec. 23.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have for sale,

ONE handsome 12 lb. CARRONADE upon a sliding carriage and circle, with the necessary apparatus; 8 muskets, 6 cartridge boxes, 8 cutlasses, 10 boarding pikes

Newport, Oct. 1.

SPEECH OF THE

Hon. E. R. Potter,

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. Nov. 1814, on the motion to amend the Bank Bill, by striking out so much as authorises the War Stock exclusively to be subscribable, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision, limiting the privilege of subscription in the stock of the bank to the evidence of public debt, hereafter to be contracted.

MR. POTTER said, he wished the motion to prevail which would give the benefit of the bank to the nation, instead of a few individuals. He said if this was a question of ordinary legislation, that could be modified or repealed whenever it should be thought expedient by a future Congress, he would have been satisfied with giving a silent vote, that its friends might find out, from experience, what its opposers had predicted. But when he considered if this charter, in its present form, was granted, that it was out of the reach of the Legislature for twenty years, and was granting an exclusive right, to a particular description of creditors, to make paper money for the same time, almost without restraint, in amount, and entirely without responsibility, he could not let it pass without entering his protest against it.

He said he would not vote for such a charter, under any administration, at any time, or under any circumstances; but if this must be granted, he wished the capital, as far as it was to consist of paper, to be made of new stock and treasury notes, which would be of some benefit to the nation. He said much time had been consumed, the preceding as well as on the present day, in discussing and comparing the merits and tender mercies of the speculators, who purchased up the debt of the revolution, with those who hold the present war stock. He said he believed, if one description of them had succeeded better than the other in their speculations, it was more owing to their skill and opportunity than to any other cause; their disposition to make the most of their money was the same.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Ingham, being himself in favour of war stock, thinks it strange that any other person should wish to include all the present and future stock, putting all the present creditors upon a par, and giving the nation the advantage in the sale of future stock, and says that the minority discouraged the loans for the purposes of the war, and predicted the fate of those who should loan their money to the government for that purpose, and now wished to see their predictions verified. This, he said, was the reason of its depreciation.

Mr. P. said it was very easy to make these general charges against a party, even when they were without foundation; but, he said, it was not in the power of a minority to injure the credit of the government, if they did their duty in fulfilling their engagements; but this they had not done. They had not provided ways and means to meet the exigencies of the government; they had not collected from the people, in direct and internal taxes, since the war, but about five millions of dollars. Having neglected to provide ways and means to pay the interest, the principal must depreciate. Their political friends in New-York and Pennsylvania had been the first to injure, and eventually to destroy the credit of Bank paper; their friends in Boston the first to refuse to pay the draft of the government, with funds in their hands.

At the commencement of the war public stock was at par, and the interest punctually paid; bank paper was in good credit generally, until the Collector of the port of New-York, maliciously and without any justifiable cause, seized and stopped a large sum of money, belonging to the Banks in Boston, under pretence that it was about to be sent out of the country to the enemy, when he must have known better, as bills could have then been bought in New-York for 20 per cent. discount; but as he was in office, and, as he understand, a Director of the Bank from whence some of this money was taken, he must exercise his power, to discourage similar applications.—This was the first check to the credit of bank paper. The next shock it received was in Pennsylvania, which eventually compelled the Banks, in that State and New-York, to stop payment.—The government of the United States being in great want of money, to help to prosecute this war, the Banks in Philadelphia were induced to loan them large sums in their bills, which were put in general circulation. The Legislature of Pennsylvania knowing the situation of [illegible] professing great friendship for the present administration, after having [illegible] the annual pledges of life, fortune and honor, to aid them in the prosecution of the war, granted 40 bank charters, [illegible] a great portion of her citizens, in every part of the State, [illegible] who set about collecting the bills of those banks who had loaned their money to the government, in order to get specie for the vaults of the new banks, in such sums, that they were unable to meet all their bills, and immediately stopped payment. In this situation the Directors of the Bank had a meeting, and being desirous of being on good terms at the Treasury of the U. States, and not unwilling to offend the State of Pennsylvania, on whom they depended for the renewal of their charters, instead of acknowledging that they had been imprudent in loaning so much of their money, or charging their misfortunes to the State, for granting so many Bank charters at such a time, and being desirous of assigning some plausible reason to the public, for the course they were about to pursue, in refusing to pay specie for their bills—in this situation prevailed upon themselves to believe it to be patriotic to stop payment, pretending that the money was going out of the country, and stopped accordingly.

Mr. P. said he would next call their attention to their pretended friends in Boston.—At this place, the government owed about Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, for interest on its debt; and, in order to pay it, had placed in the State Bank in Boston, (owned and managed exclusively by the friends of administration) about six hundred thousand dollars, which the Bank had received as a general deposit. The Bank refused to pay, and the government draft was dishonored, under pretence that the deposit consisted of Treasury Notes, and that at some future day the government would owe them. If they had taken these notes in special deposit, they would have been accountable for these notes only; but as they had given credit for them generally, and had been benefitted by the interest, they could have no excuse for not paying the money; the more especially, as he had been credibly informed, that the banks in Boston, in order to sustain the credit of the government, and bank paper generally, and to enable this bank to fulfil its engagement, offered to loan them four hundred thousand dollars, which was refused. From this bank, he said, the government had a right to expect better things, as he had frequently heard it observed, that in case of war, the government might reasonably expect a loan from its president alone of two millions of dollars, to aid them in the prosecution of the present war.

Mr. P. said he could trace the same system of depreciating the credit of the government to the Treasury Department, in this city, in respect to Treasury Notes. He said while we had been endeavouring to hire money, making great sacrifices to pay these notes, he had understood they could not be received in taxes, unless the individual, paying his tax, had a note of about the same sum; that he could not pay his neighbour's taxes and his own to the amount of his note; and there were none issued in less sums than 20 dollars.

Mr. P. said, he was aware that it would be said of the minority, on this question, as it had been on many others, that they opposed every thing, either in principle or detail. Be it so. They never were consulted on any subject; they had no opportunity to originate any measure; nor had they even a choice of evils—and whenever any project of the majority failed, and did not answer their expectations, its failure is generally charged to the minority. He said he would ask the majority to review their own conduct, going no farther back than the commencement of the last session, and see if they had any reason to believe, that we should be in any better condition, respecting our finances, than we are. We were then together about five months. Knowing the *nakedness* of the Treasury, and the exposed and defenceless situation of the country, and that we were contracting immense debts, and that our expences were enormous;—knowing all this, they did not devise ways and means by taxes, to get money to pay their own expences; and after talking about a land and whiskey tax, separated without laying either, satisfying themselves with the repeal of the non-importation law, thus humbling ourselves to Great-Britain in the face of the world, by giving up a system that had done us much injury, (put on to coerce them) for the purpose of getting their goods into this country; not because we wanted them, but because we wanted to derive a revenue from them in an indirect way, [illegible] taxes. Thus giving the English [illegible] opportunity to fill our country with their merchandize, to the ruin of [illegible] factories, and to the [illegible] own, while they drew the specie [illegible] the country in payment for them [illegible] this we did merely for the privilege of collecting a duty upon them from our own people.—But the English seeing our situation, and seeing that this was a revenue, more than a commercial project, they immediately extended their blockade, and turned our favourite system of coercion upon ourselves, by way of chastisement; having it in her power to let vessels, under neutral flags, pass in and out of such ports as she pleases.

Mr. P. said the great and weighty matters that induced the president to call Congress to meet at an earlier day, than that to which they stood adjourned, was nothing more than to provide against the defalcation in the revenue expected, in consequence of the repeal of the non-importation law. He said he supposed Congress having seen where they had neglected to provide ways and means, to meet the exigencies of the country, the last session, would have proceeded immediately to have laid a land and whiskey tax, as high as was prudent, and to have extended the stamp tax as far as was practicable, without taxing all the manufactories in the United States, and every article used by the poor. This, he said, would have done much to revive public credit. Mr. P. said if they had then issued Treasury Notes, in small sums, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. with the privilege of funding them at 8 per cent. in sums of 500 dollars, and made them receivable for all taxes and debts due to the government—if the friends of the administration and the war, who are by far more numerous and wealthy than the people of the United States who achieved the independence of this country, had returned home, and instead of finding fault, and laying all the misfortunes of the country, occasioned by their own mismanagement, to the minority, (who have no power to do any thing, and are never noticed but to be reviled, and never called upon but to suffer, or to pay their money) and if they had shewn them faith by their works, and taken up these notes to the amount of 4 or 5 per cent on their capital, and funded them, it would have shewn to the people generally, that they had confidence in one another, and in the government. Thereby they would have induced others to have done the same thing. Many people of the United States, who would be able and willing to take up those notes to the amount of many thousand dollars and fund them, were not able to loan 25,000 dollars, the least sum that could be subscribed to the loan, and who would not be concerned with speculators to make up that sum. Thus the demand for those notes, for funding and for paying debts and taxes, would have been very great, and would have created a general demand for them. These notes would then have relieved the government, and answered a tolerable purpose as a currency, at any rate, much better than the bills of the contemplated Bank.

Mr. P. said this course would have very simple and easy; would have answered a good purpose for the government and people, and would neither injure other institutions, nor furnish an object for speculation.

Mr. P. said this amendment brought up the question fairly between the present war stock, and future stock, and treasury notes. He said he thought that new stock and treasury notes, would make much the best stock for a bank, the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. P. said if this Bank was to be made for the exclusive benefit of speculators, in war stock, it ought to remain as it was; but if it was for the benefit of the nation, the amendment ought to prevail. He said it would seem from the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of a Committee, to whom the business was referred, that he is in favor of a war stock exclusively, but when he attempts to assign his reasons, for his judgment, it would seem, that he had mistaken his side. Upon being asked if treasury notes, to considerable amount, could be got into circulation, his answer is in the negative, and he assigns for reason, that they will be bought up at the offices, and by that means prevented from going into circulation. Admit it to be so, if the government gets the money for them, it serves to establish their credit, and if they are absorbed in the stock of this bank, it creates a demand for more of them, that will get into circulation in aid of the government.

But, Mr. P. said, that a war-stock bank, that could issue as much paper

[illegible] patriots, [illegible] to be preferred to other creditors [illegible] he would be glad to [illegible] these *patriots* [illegible] as they had depressed and taken advantage [illegible] they took from us a war premium [illegible] we owe them nothing, we never promised them a bonus [illegible] would not have returned any part of their exorbitant premium, if the war had ceased.

In England, Mr. P. said, a public creditor does all he can to keep up the credit of the nation and its stocks, and by doing this, he keeps up the value of his own stocks; but, in this country, it seems to be quite the reverse;—but it seems our stock-jobbers and patriots, after making the best terms they could with our Treasury department, induced them to agree if they should be in greater distress, before they should procure all the money they wanted to hire, and any other person should take a greater advantage of them than they had, that they should make them an allowance to make up the difference, by which means those who first loaned their money, instead of having an interest in supporting the credit of the stocks, had an interest in depressing them.—And he said he had understood, that some of them had began so soon to depreciate the price of stock in the market, to compel the government to hire on less advantageous terms, and had done it so effectually, that they were unable to fulfil their own contracts.

Mr. P. said, he was opposed to this bank in its present form, because the government lends its aid to induce the people to take its bills, without becoming themselves responsible for them, or without making any provision in the charter, to compel the bank to pay either principal or interest, or even to compel them to assign over the stock of the bank, if they would take it, on which they are receiving an interest from the government;—and because its capital is to be made of depreciated stock, and be feared, managed by men in desperate circumstances, and depreciated credit, who will have all the benefit of the bank, and the nation derives no advantages eventually from it. He said the people would be taxed to pay six per cent interest for all the bills of this bank, that the government may hire of them, and when they shall have received them, having sold their property or rendered services for them, they can get neither principal nor interest, they therefore lose six per cent. more by holding them, besides the depreciation of them in their hands.

Mr. P. said, as soon as there should be paid into this bank, about twelve millions of war stock, and something over one million of specie, it was to go into operation, and was obligated to loan to the government thirty millions in its bills.—He said such an amount of paper, of such a bank, put into circulation, if it should be possible, in addition to the present depreciated State bank paper, would effectually destroy the credit of the whole paper system, and stop its circulation.

Mr. P. said, it would appear from what had been said by the friends of this bill, that almost every thing was to be expected from it, that it was to be a remedy for all the difficulties under which we labour. That it would infuse new life and vigour into the body politic. Its bills would answer as a circulating medium, revive the public credit, relieve the government from its present embarrassments, and support the credit of bank paper generally. He said if he might be permitted to compare small things with great, when the reasons were the same, he would as soon expect a merchant, who owned a large quantity of flour at Alexandria, that he could hardly sell at any price, owing to the quantity in market, beyond the demand for it, to go to Baltimore and buy a quantity in the same situation, and take to Alexandria, in order to raise the price, and create a demand for that already there, as to attempt to raise the credit, and create a demand for bank paper already depreciated by the quantity in circulation, by increasing the quantity ten-fold, and of an inferior quality.

Mr. P. said, he was opposed to this bank, because a better substitute may be furnished for a circulating medium in treasury notes, more honorable to the government, and more safe to this people, as there was no person, he believed, but what would rather have a treasury note on interest, having the faith of the government pledged with the taxes, all the real and personal property of the U States for their payment, than the bills of such a bank having no foundation.—Without the aid of government in making them receivable for debts, and taxes due them, they would, he believed, hardly pass for enough to pay for their printing.

Mr. P. said, he had heard much about the credit of bank paper, and it would seem that many thought there was a [illegible] deny [illegible] of these banks [illegible] and the people had confidence in them, and it was for the interest of all banks, and all persons interested in them, to keep up the credit of such paper, until by the imprudence of some of them all became suspected, many lost their credit, and some nearly ruined.

Mr. P. said, much had been said about the bank capital in this country, it was now said we had one hundred millions, and he supposed as soon as this charter should be granted, we should have fifty millions more, when no person he believed would pretend that we had more than fifteen millions of dollars in specie in the United States. Mr. P. said this nominal bank capital consisted of stockholders notes, many of whom have always owed the bank the amount of their stock, and some of them much more, and that part actually paid in by those who had money, and had no use for it, has been loaned out by the bank; so that all this capital, at this time, consists of debts due to the bank from stockholders who never calculated to pay, and from others who have as much as they can do to pay the interest of their debts and their taxes. The government, therefore, cannot derive much aid from this kind of capital.

Mr. P. said, it was now very clearly ascertained, that our wealth and strength for the purposes of offensive war, had been very much over-rated by both parties. It was said by those in power, if we were unanimous in our measures, it would have a very great effect in putting an end to the war. This, he said, would appear well on paper, but it would not add a dollar to the wealth of the nation.—It is frequently said by some of the minority, that we would do much better if we had a mixed instead of a party administration.—This, Mr. P. said, would only increase our difficulties. The administration ought not to admit a person in the opposition into the Cabinet, and such a person ought not to accept an appointment, if he had the offer of it.—Many suppose, if we had an entire change of Administration, and had a National, instead of a party war, all would soon be well. Mr. P. said, that such an Administration, he believed, could do much to get the nation out of this war, by making a speedy and honorable peace.—As they had no hand in making the war, they would not have to justify all the measures that led to it; but as to prosecuting the war in the present situation of the country, he believed they would do very little better than the present administration. They would not make men or money; the fault would have been in going to war unprepared; after our revenue had been destroyed, and the spirit of the nation broken down, without taking early means to supply the Treasury and support the credit of the nation, which was now too far gone to be revived, by the paper of such a bank as the one proposed.

Mr. P. said, as the house were very anxious to decide this question, and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Hopkins) had said the subject was perfectly well understood—as he knew but little about it himself, he should give them no further trouble, although, he said, he considered it a question of very great importance; as when this charter was granted, it would be granting an exclusive privilege to a few people, for twenty years. He therefore thought it a question that ought to be maturely considered and well understood. If then we have doubts as to the expediency of the measure, and of its answering their expected purpose in relieving the government, from its present embarrassments—he thought we ought to pause before we pass it, he said if the war lasted it would ruin many, who might take its bills, and if, we had peace soon such a bank with such a capital, would be a dangerous political machine. Its stockholders and its debtors would make a numerous and powerful combination with those who may wish favors. He said, he believed, that such a bank, even in time of peace, when it would be in the hands of the real monied men of the nation, would have much influence in making Presidents, in supporting armies, and in controling the future political destinies of this country.

He said it ought to be with a nation, as with an individual, who was surrounded with difficulties on all sides; when about to make a great effort to extricate himself (the failure of which would be likely to involve him in greater difficulties, and perhaps ruin) he ought to be certain as to the correctness of the course he was about to pursue, that the object in view was attainable, with the means he was about to employ, and that, if successful, it would afford him the expected relief. If not, he ought to reflect, to pause, and to wait events.

The Georgetown Federal-Republican of Saturday last, observes, "We understood last evening, that the President was determined not to sign the Bank bill, preferring a reliance on *Treasury Notes.*"

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

STATE OF THE NATION.

ANOTHER report from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the compartment of ways and means, was laid before the House this morning. It exhibits a most dreary prospect to the nation, and has spread consternation and almost despair over the hearts of those whose folly and madness involved their country in the war which has given it its darkest shades.

Mr. Dallas states, that the gross expence of 1814 amounted to the enormous sum of FIFTY-SEVEN MILLIONS, and above an half:—That the Ways and Means for the year, including the outstanding revenues and resources at the beginning of it, and including the issue of Treasury Notes, and various Loans, were, on paper, a fraction above *Fifty-seven* millions; leaving an excess of charge of little more than half a million.—"*But*," aye, "*But*," he adds, these Ways and Means on paper produced only, in *actual receipts*, a fraction above *Forty Millions*; leaving a *deficit* of above *Seventeen Millions* in one *glorious year* of our *glorious War!*

The disbursements of the year 1814, he states, were as follow:—

For the civil department,	933,327 97
Miscellaneous,	1,207,492 30
Diplomatique,	206,306 32
Army!	20,510,238
Navy,	7,312,809 90
Public Debt,	8,103,354 49
	38,273,619 18

And that there still remained due at the close of the year, as follows:—

To the civil department,	579,967 11
Miscellaneous,	1,285,682 36
Diplomatic department,	230,940 10
Army,	9,438,898 33
Navy,	4,468,251 72
Public Debt,	3,457,231 80
	19,430,971 42

He also states, the unexpended Ways and Means of the year, are, on paper, 23,396,881 dollars, giving a *surplus* of nearly four millions. "But," again, says Mr. Dallas, with genuine independence and honesty, "But it must always be recollected that the demands are positive and urgent, while a portion of the Ways and Means rests upon a precarious foundation. Thus,

The unsatisfied demands are	19,430,971
The Means only amount to	6,234,042

Consequently, leaving a balance of more than Thirteen Millions for the service of 1814, which must be provided for in 1815, by new Loans, or new issues of Treasury Notes.

He then states the estimated expence of 1815, to be rising *Fifty-Six* Millions of Dollars; and that the Ways and Means from existing sources of supply, can only be estimated at a fraction over *Fifteen Millions* of dollars, leaving a deficiency of nearly Forty-One Millions of Dollars! And this too, is independent of any appropriation for the so-much-talked of *Sinking Fund*, or for the payment of the numerous war charges of the individual States, which the U. States ought to reimburse.

Mr. Dallas then proposes to provide for the above enormous deficit, by New Taxes, on inheritances and devises, on legacies, and wills, on law processes, on deeds, mortgages, &c. stamps on bonds, powers of attorney, policies of insurance, Notes of hand, bills of sale, &c. &c. of a dollar duty on every barrel of flour at the mills, on dividends (not including Bank dividends), on Stocks, &c. and an income tax. He also proposes, that fifteen Millions of new Treasury Notes be issued; those of 100 dollars, and above, to bear the usual interest; those under 100 and above 20, to be payable to bearer, or order, and to bear interest, or no interest, as the President shall direct; those under 20 dollars to be circulated like common paper money without interest; but may be exchanged for Seven per cent. stocks at pleasure. The notes issued to be made payable at the Treasury only; but may be deposited with the loan officers of Banks for general circulation. They are to be receivable in all payments to the U. S. and, in such cases, may be re-issued. He also proposes a number of plans for the payment of these notes, and to prevent their depreciation.

Mr. Dallas then proposes, that the President be authorised to borrow Twenty-five millions of dollars; and remarks if these propositions are adopted, the means for the year will exceed Sixty Millions of dollars, and of course, give a surplus rising four millions of dollars. He concludes as follows:

"In making the present communication, I feel, sir, that I have performed my duty to the Legislature of the country; but when I perceive that more than forty millions of dollars must be raised for the service of the year 1815, by an appeal to public credit, through the medium of Treasury notes and loans, I am not without sensations of extreme solicitude. The unpromising state of the public credit, and the obstructed state of the circulating medium, are sufficiently known A liberal imposition of taxes, during the session, ought to raise the public credit, were it not for counteract- [illegible] It remains [illegible] of Congress to decide whether any other means can be applied to restore the public credit, to [illegible] the national circulating medium, and to facilitate the necessary [illegible] of the public revenue. The humble opinion of this department on the subject, has been respectfully, though frankly, expressed on former occasions; and it remains unchanged."

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Clark, a democratic Member from Kentucky, moved, that the present Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Patrick Magruder*, be removed, and a time assigned for coming to a choice of his successor. ☞ *The Clerk has the care of the contingent fund of the House, and has not been able to produce vouchers for a deficiency of many thousands of dollars; which vouchers, he pretends were destroyed when the British captured Washington!* The motion was ordered to lie on the table.

Monday, Jan. 23.

The House took up the motion to remove Patrick Magruder their Clerk. The motion was supported by Messrs. Pearson, Macon and [?] and opposed by Mr. Wright, in a long speech.

Mr. M'Kim moved to postpone the further consideration of the motion for a week. This motion was supported by Messrs. Eppes and Moore, and opposed by Messrs. Clark, Pearson and Oakley. On the question being taken, the votes were:—

For the postponement
Against it

The Speaker voting in the affirmative, the subject was postponed for a week.

☞ *A committee of Congress on the subject of Magruder's conduct, had previously reported, that he had not made due exertions to save the public papers when the district was invaded.—His apologists say, he was out of health, and at the Springs at the time, leaving his office in charge of his clerks! The committee state, that of 50,000 dollars received by him,—all of which, excepting about 3000 dollars, he alleges has been expended; he has vouchers for only about 30,000.—The residue the committee infer has been improperly issued.—His apologists say, these vouchers being in a small drawer, were overlooked, and irrecoverably lost in the general conflagration. Very extraordinary, that papers, so important to the character of the Clerk, should have been thus deposited and overlooked! They add, that Magruder had no knowledge of the disbursement of this fund, it being under the direction of his principal Clerk; and that it is a hard case that he should be removed for confiding these matters to his deputies.*

Thursday, Jan. 26

The bill to enable the President to build Floating Batteries, was twice read and committed.

Mr. Taylor made a motion for imposing a duty on Silver Plate and Jewellery manufactured for sale in the hands of the manufacturer.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate relative to the purchase of Mr Jefferson's library, on which there was much amusing debate, and various unsuccessful motions. The bill was finally passed, 81 to 71.

By the Mails.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 17.

(OFFICIAL)

THE ENEMY LANDED ON CUMBERLAND.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. Massias to Brig. Gen. Floyd, received yesterday afternoon by express. King's Bay, 11th January 1815. 12 o'clock P. M.

SIR—I deem it expedient to apprise you by express, the enemy effected a landing this moment on Cumberland, in two divisions, with nineteen barges—Assisted by two look out boats, and flanked by two gun barges, at first they shewed a disposition towards the bay; but ascertained we were prepared to receive them they altered their course and took the Plumb Orchard passage, keeping Cumberland close ahead—The first division effected its landing at Dungeness—the second at the Plumb Orchard

The officer left in charge of our battery was ordered not to let them approach our side with impunity; which he promptly obeyed.

One of their barges was sent out a line in chase of a boat making a retreat to the St. Mary's, but on receiving a shot from an eighteen, which came rather near him, he gave up the chace.

Three o'clock P. M. (11th Jan. 1815) —Sixteen barges of the largest size have passed towards Dungeness, and have landed.

I compute his whole force to be about fifteen hundred, *white and black*, their fleet are beating off St. Andrews, at which end they came in

It was my intention to receive them at Cabbin Bluff with riflemen; this could have been done with much advantage. but they were apprized of it, and kept the Plumb Orchard Creek.

We are now at the Point, and on the alert, waiting an attack, which I expect [illegible]

THE ENEMY IN POSSESSION OF POINT PETRE AND ST. MARY'S.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Massias to Brigadier General John Floyd, dated Major Brand's, 13th January.

SIR—The enemy moved against Point Petre this morning at half past seven o'clock, with his whole force (about fifteen hundred). His approach [illegible] I received information of his approach at [illegible] picket, near Major Johnson's, with 800 to 1000 [illegible] two pieces of artillery; [illegible] of his intention to place himself in my rear, while he at the same time was advancing in considerable force in front to attack the battery on the St. Mary's, with a view to cut off my retreat; I made the following disposition of my small but brave force. I ordered Capt. Stallings to remain at the Point with thirty six effectives, with orders to defend it as long as possible, and if he should be overpowered, to spike the guns, fire the train at the magazine, and retreat to me with the remainder, (about 60 riflemen and infantry.)

I moved against the enemy in the rear, determined to oppose his passage at a narrow defile near Major King's, and make good my retreat at all hazards; at about nine o'clock we came up with the defile, near Major Johnson's; it is flanked by a marsh on each side and has a complete cover for riflemen on the right and left, across which the day previous I had caused some large trees to be fallen; as we entered it at one end the enemy did so on the other. It was my intention to gain the cross road near Major King's, but finding myself stopped, Lieut. Hall, of the 43d infantry, was ordered with a detachment of riflemen, to advance on the enemy's left, and Lieut. Harllee, with another detachment, to pass the thicket and endeavour to gain his rear; this order was promptly obeyed. Capt. Tattnal, of the 43d infantry, was ordered at the same time to advance in close column, and pass the defile, at this moment their bugle sounded, a brisk fire commenced on both sides We had already passed some distance, and the enemy had given way twice, when Capt. Tattnall, who stood near me, received a severe wound which obliged him to fall back.—This produced a momentary pause, when the enemy pressed forward, but was received with unequalled firmness.—It was at this moment I received unexampled support from Searjeant Benson of the 43d infantry, and private Green of the rifle; but our efforts were unavailing, their numbers were too imposing—a thousand to sixty was too much odds; and believing the battery in the hands of the enemy, as but three guns had been fired, it was with reluctance that I ordered a retreat, which I am happy to state was effected in good order. We took a path to Mr. Gordon's on the North River, at which place I had previously engaged a large boat, in the event of not being able to pass by the bridge near Maj. King's; but some one had defeated that plan—the boat was taken away. I had but one recourse left, and that was to pass at Miller's Bluff with a paddling canoe. I then sent an order to Capt. Stallings to retreat by that way, which he promptly obeyed, the enemy following him close in his rear, and I have the pleasure to relate we effected it without the loss of a man. While I lament the necessity of informing you of the loss of the fort at Point Petre, I console myself with a consciousness of having done my best for its preservation, and of being peculiarly fortunate in making good a retreat, always doubtful, and by none believed practicable but myself. The enemy's loss must have been considerable; the defile was covered with blood. An officer of distinction, wearing a pair of gold epaulets, was among the slain—our loss was very inconsiderable, as will appear by the report annexed to this; I have reason to hope that some of those missing will yet join.

I should not do justice to the gentlemen I had the honor to command, did I not say they performed prodigies beyond all reasonable expectation. All were equally brave; but if I may be allowed to discriminate, and to recommend to your particular attention, it would be Capt. E. F. Tattnall, 43d infantry; he was conspicuous in every act, and gave me the utmost support.

I cannot but consider my little band highly complimented by the number the enemy thought fit to bring against them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. MASSIAS.

Capt. Comd'g, 1st Rifle Corps U. S.

Return of killed, wounded, prisoners and missing in the action on the 13th January, near Point Petre, (Geo.)

43d Infantry—killed none; wounded, 1 captain, severely; do. 1 private, do.; missing, 4 privates.—Total 6.

Rifle corps—killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 serjeant prisoner, do. one private, severely; missing, 5 privates—Grand total 14.

A. A. MASSIAS, *captain,*

Com. 1st rifle corps U. S. Troops.

[illegible]

"DEAR SIR—Yesterday the enemy advanced in two divisions against Point Petre, which they carried by storming it.—One division landed at Major Johnson's, and thereby got on the rear of the fort;—a number of barges made the attack in front. At this time I was in the town of St. Mary's; the moment I received information of the enemy landing, I mustered the militia (which amounted to ninety men) and marched for King's Bay. When I had advanced two miles from St. Mary's, I heard a heavy firing commencing in the road leading from King's Bay to Point Petre, which convinced me, that the enemy had attacked the Point in the rear. I marched, on quick step, to make an attack on their rear—I soon found the firing ceased, which gave me to believe the party of marines had surrendered—my hope then was to meet a party of regulars to guard their barges. I ordered a light horseman to reconnoitre their landing. They reported, that their barges were all gone except two, which were adrift. I immediately fell back on St. Mary's; when I got within a mile of the town, I was informed, that the enemy were advancing against the town of St. Mary's. I halted my men about a mile from St. Mary's—as I was informed some of the barges were in the North River. I proceeded to town myself. When I arrived, I discovered their barges had got as far as Major Moor's causeway; and that Major Clark and Mr. Sadler had been appointed by the inhabitants to carry a flag to the enemy to capitulate.—The inhabitants appeared much alarmed, lest I should make some defence. After getting some refreshments for my detachment, I returned to them. A few minutes after I arrived, a messenger was sent from town, to inform me that a British officer had just landed with a flag, offering the town honourable terms, if they surrendered, and, in case a single gun was fired, the town should be laid in ashes.—Knowing my force not sufficient to defend the town, I thought it proper to retire. I had not retired far, before I fell in with Capt. Massias, with the greater part of his command. They retreated by the way of Capt. Miller's—we are now encamped at Jefferson.

I never experienced so much alarm: The inhabitants are flying, in all directions. If we do not get reinforced, there will be scarce a family left in the county: The inhabitants dread Col. Woodbine and his Indians, more than the British. Provisions are hard to be got. I shall do every thing in my power, to protect the frontier of this part of the county. I have but eighty-five men with me. The men, women and children, are all running away. I hope you will contrive some way to reinforce us. I shall never desert this part of the county, while I can raise a man.

While writing, a Mr. Brown made his escape from St. Mary's;—he informs me, that the enemy are collecting all the horses and saddles about that place.—From the best information we could obtain, it appears they intend marching by land to Savannah. I shall endeavour to check their march as much as possible, at every advantageous post. I have not been able to ascertain their numbers.—There is still a large force on Cumberland, at Point-Petre, and in the town of St. Mary's.

I have the honor to be, your's, sincerely. WILLIAM SCOTT,

Lt. Col Com. detachment."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 28.

Further particulars of the loss of the Frigate President.

Extract of a letter from Com. Decatur, late commander of the frigate President, dated Jan. 16.

"The night we left the Hook, owing to some blunder of our pilots, we struck on the bar, and there remained thumping two hours until the tide rose; at day light we fell in with the British squadron, consisting of the Majestic, Endymion, Pomona, Tenedos and Despatch brig.

"My ship, owing to her getting aground, lost her sailing. I lightened her as much as possible, but the enemy gained on us. The Endymion, mounting 24 pounders on her main deck, was the leading ship of the enemy. She got close under my quarter, and was cutting my rigging, without my being able to bring a gun to bear upon her.—To suffer this was making my capture certain; and that too without injury to the enemy.

"I therefore bore up for the Endymion, and engaged her for two hours; when we silenced and beat her off. At this time the rest of the ships had got within two miles of us. We made all the sail we could from them but it was in vain. In three hours the Pomone and Tenedos were along side, and the Majestic and Endymion close to us. All that was now left for me to do, was to receive the fire of the nearest ship and surrender, for it was in vain to contend with the whole squadron.

"My loss has been severe; the precise number I do not know, but believe it to be between eighty and ninety; of this number about twenty five are killed. Babbit, Hamilton and Howell are among the slain. Mr. Dale is badly wounded, but doing well.

"I am in great haste—we sail to day for Bermuda."

Newport,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1815.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

By last evening's mail we have advices from New-Orleans as late as the 30th of December at sunset. We are happy to announce that the City was then safe. The American troops were in high spirits, and the inhabitants felt a perfect confidence that their city would be preserved.

The following letters comprise all the particulars yet received.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER EXTRA,
Washington, January 28,
12 o'clock A. M.

Charles Office, Nashville,
Jan. 10, 12 A. M.

Receipt of a letter to the Secretary Gov. Blount, from Col. L. Hynes, dated New-Orleans City, Dec. 30th.

The British have landed with a large army, and are now within about five miles of the city of New-Orleans. We began fighting them on the night of the 23d, and have been at it almost ever since, but the principal mischief has been done by cannonading. Gen. Coffee's division of the army covered themselves with glory on the night of the 23d.—His loss was considerable, among whom were the brave Col Lauderdale and Major Coventaugh.—Cols. Dyer and Gibson were wounded. Whatever may be the issue of the pending conflict, rests only with Heaven—We pray to the Almighty that we may not tarnish the reputation of the troops of Tennessee.—A detachment is this moment advancing from our lines on the enemy, and our heavy artillery are firing almost continually on them.

Day before yesterday the brave Col. Henderson and some others were killed by the advance of the enemy's column on the left wing of the army.

Gens. Jackson, Carroll and Coffee are worth more than their weight in gold to the American government.

Admiral Cochrane is said to be with the army, and perhaps is not more than a mile from us.

This is said to be the army that took the City of Washington.

Gen. Keane is said to be the commander.

Extract of a letter to Governor Blount, from his Excellency Governor Claiborne, dated New-Orleans, Dec. 30.

"The enemy remains encamped about 7 miles from this city, within full view of our army under the command of Gen. Jackson. The force of the enemy is variously stated, from four to seven thousand. In an attack on the evening of the 23d inst. he suffered considerably, and but for the darkness of the night, which caused some little confusion in our ranks, the affair I am told would have been decisive. We have lost some very brave men, and among the number I am sorry to mention two highly esteemed officers of your State, Col. Henderson of the Rifle corps, and Col. Lauderdale of the volunteers. The Tennessee troops equal the high expectations which were formed of them; nor is it possible for men to display more patriotism, firmness in battle, or composure under fatigue and privations. The Louisianians also deserve and will receive the highest approbation. We are united as one man, and a spirit prevails which insures our safety. We may have, and calculate on having some hard fighting; but you need not fear for the result. The General inspires much confidence, and all his troops, regulars, volunteers and militia, are in high spirits, and anxious to be led against the enemy. This will be done in due season; the Kentucky troops are daily expected; until reinforced by them, the General has very prudently determined to maintain his present position—a position which completely covered the city, and from which the enemy cannot dislodge him. The American army is drawn up in a line, extending from the Mississippi to the Cypress Swamp, having in front a wet ditch and an entrenchment impenetrable to musketry (or small pieces of ordnance—the right flank covered by the river, and the left by the swamp, and the whole defended by several pieces of cannon of various callibres, 32, 24, 12 and 6 pounders."

Extract of a letter from the Postmaster at New-Orleans, to the Postmaster in Nashville, dated Dec. 30.

"You will have heard, I presume, of the landing of the British here, and of an action which took place last Friday, in which it is thought they suffered much. Since that time our army has entrenched itself very strongly and advantageously about five miles from town.—Last Wednesday the enemy attacked our lines, but werere pulsed with considerable loss; ours trifling. Previous to the attack, they succeeded in destroying a schooner belonging to us, by means of their artillery, of which they have a few small pieces.

In this state the affairs rest—the Kentucky troops being momently expected, which, added to our previous force, puts the country, I conceive, entirely out of danger.

Extract of a letter from Col. R. Butler, Adjutant-General, dated Camp, 6 miles below New-Orleans, Dec. 30, 1814.

"I am here surrounded with the din of war—musquetry, cannon and rockets playing. On the night of the 23d we attacked the enemy, and at sunset we drove them back with great slaughter, we killed, wounded and took prisoners about 700. Our loss comparatively very small. Cols. Lauderdale and Henderson have bit the dust, and are no more. The latter on the 26th inst. at which time the enemy advanced on us, with a view to storm our works, but they found us too strong to attempt it.—We opened our artillery, and a deserter says we killed 140 men that day—among them Sir Beverly Evanson of the 85th. We cannot estimate their force as yet correctly—we are in high spirits and having no doubt of drubbing the rascals."

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

Mr. Robinson, of the House of Representatives, has this moment received the following letter from New-Orleans dated

"*Friday Dec. 30th 10 o'clock A. M.*

"The enemy are discovered this morning endeavoring to construct a battery within the reach of our lines and our cannon are at this time employed in endeavoring to dislodge them. By a spy who returned last evening we are induced to believe the number of black troops are not so great as were first supposed. The enemy are between 6 and 7000 strong. Whether they expect further reinforcements we know not.

"2 o'clock P. M.—The firing of our cannon on the enemy still continues.

"4 o'clock P. M. I am unable to give you any further information than the above, and all is conjecture respecting their intention. An attempt I believe has been made to cut off their retreat by burning their vessels; whether it proved successful or not, I am not certain.

"P. S. It is now sun-set, and an opinion prevails among the officers that they intend retreating."

NATCHEZ, DEC. 28.

Reinforcements.

Mr. Helms, Aid to Major-General Thomas, commander of the Kentucky troops destined for New-Orleans, arrived in this city last evening, and informs, that they were at the Walnut Hills yesterday, and expected here to-day.

[A letter from Natchez, of the 30th, to a gentleman in New-York, states, that the Kentucky division had arrived, and left there two days before. They would probably reach Orleans the 1st of January.]

FROM WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

"It is rumored to-day, and believed by many, that the President will refuse his signature to the bank bill. I am also informed, that the committee of Ways and Means, who a day or two since desired of the Secretary of the Treasury to give his opinion, whether the additional taxes proposed could be dispensed with, provided a supplemental bill to the bank bill should be passed, have since discharged the Secretary from giving an answer to that enquiry.

"Patrick Magruder resigned this day—he is only a defaulter for 20,195 dollars."

THE ENEMY IN GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated January 18.

"I suppose 'ere you receive this you will have heard of the British having landed at St. Mary's and of that place having been taken possession of by them. We this moment have had a dispatch from Darien, stating that the British have landed there also, but with what force we have not ascertained.—We are making every effort to put our city in a state of defence, but I am afraid too late. If they have landed at Darien, which I have no doubt, we shall have a visit very soon from them, as it is only 60 miles from us. God grant we may be safe."

CONNECTICUT.

Governor Smith in his Message to the Legislature of Connecticut, thus spiritedly points out the duty which the State owes to itself, in timely guarding against domestic as well as foreign oppression:—

"I shall not detain you, gentlemen, by a minute reference to the various subjects comprised in the Report of the New-England Convention. Your attention will undoubtedly be first directed to those measures which are recommended as necessary for our defence against the common enemy.—Should the war continue, we have as yet no assurance, either that the mode of conducting it is to be essentially changed, or that any part of the heavy contributions levied upon our citizens will be applied to their protection.—Hence, unless seasonable precautions are taken, we are to expect a repetition of that annoyance by the enemy, and of those embarrassments from our own government, which were so largely experienced during the last campaign. The plainest principles of justice and of self preservation demand, that whilst the burden of defence is laid upon the state, so much of its resources as may be adequate to that end should in any event be retained. It is desirable that on this subject an explicit arrangement should be made with the general government, nor ought we to doubt that an immediate application for [illegible] the United States [illegible] would be thereby [illegible] the sovereignty of the [illegible] and to break down [illegible] between the national and [illegible] ments which were [illegible] the most effectual [illegible] rights of the people. It [illegible] to observe to what an extent these [illegible] are already realized. We shall [illegible] our duty gentlemen, if we neglect to guard with equal vigilance against foreign dominion and domestic usurpation. With evident propriety, therefore, your particular attention is invited, in the report, to such acts of the general government in the prosecution of the war, as are unsupported by the principles of the constitution.

The Legislature of this patriotic State has highly approved the proceedings of the New-England Convention, and ordered them to be placed on the records of the State; and have authorized Gov. SMITH to appoint Commissioners to repair to Washington [*the Hon.* CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, *and* CALVIN GODDARD, *we learn are the Commissioners*] to make some arrangements with the National Government, for retaining a part of the resources of the State for its defence against invasion. They have also requested their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to propose for adoption the amendments to the Constitution of the United States recommended by the Convention.

Similar measures to the above have been adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The Hon. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS, and WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Esq. have been appointed by Gov. STRONG the Commissioners to proceed to Washington.

The Weather on Monday and Tuesday last was unusually severe.—On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the mercury in the thermometers was down to 8 degrees below cypher; a degree of cold which has not been experienced here for 20 years.—Our harbor was nearly frozen over, so that it was passable on the ice to Forts Wolcott and Adams.

Died,

"At Burlington, (New-Jersey,) on the 14th ult. WILLIAM REDWOOD, late a very respectable inhabitant of this town.—On the 12th ult. although affected with a slight cold, he attended the week day meeting of the Society of Friends, of which he was a valuable member, "a duty which, he said, he could not neglect;"—and in the afternoon, after walking out as usual, he complained of an addition to his cold, and in the course of the night evidently declined in health and strength.—On the 13th, his weakness increased, but he sat up during the day; yet the kind attention of his friends, or skill of able physicians, could not prolong exhausted life.—On the 14th, about half past 4 o'clock in the morning, he expired, without struggle or pain; and on the 16th, his remains were interred in the Friends' burying ground, in Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, accompanied by a numerous train of the most respectable inhabitants, to whom his virtues were well-known.—In the relative and social duties of private life, he had no superior; he had so limited his love of self, as to deprive it of all those noxious properties, which render the selfish mind injurious to its neighbour; and whenever his own interests, and those of any fellow-creature, came into competition, he always examined his own rights, and compared them with those of others, before he would give a preference to himself, or his interests; this conduct would secure, in the first place, strict honesty in all his transactions with his neighbours, humanity and urbanity towards his equals, sympathy with sufferers, generosity to inferiors, and indeed all that train of virtues included in the comprehensive command of our Saviour, of doing to others, as we would they should do unto us; this he has been known to do so often, as to denominate it his general practice, to an extent prejudicial to his circumstances in life.—The correctness of his conduct in the decencies, the courtesies, and all the proprieties of life, rendered him a most desirable intimate and friend; well practised in these virtues, he attained the 90th year of his age, and seems to have realized the wish of the poet, thus beautifully expressed:—

"*So glides my life away! and so at last*
"*My share of duties decently fulfill'd,*
"*May some disease, not tardy to perform*
"*Its destin'd office, yet with gentle stroke*
"*Dismiss me weary, to a safe retreat*
"*Beneath the turf that I have often trod.*"

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
February 4, 1815

Arrived at this port on Saturday last, schooner Leander, Capt. Toby, 5 days [illegible]

[illegible]

It is said to be [illegible] that a [illegible] Commodore [illegible] of the Navy, [illegible] and [illegible] by the [illegible] officers of the fleet.

The Superb and a brig are the only vessels of the enemy now in sight off this port. It appears that the ship which [illegible] so much house, the morning after the President sailed, was not the Majestic.

Silas Dean,

HAS just received and for Sale, wholesale and retail, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street:—Black and blue superfine Broadcloths; Bolts blue and mixt ditto; 1 do. do. Plains; 1 small case best gilt and plated buttons; black and blue superfine and middling Cassimeres: Manchester shirtings and cambricks; shawls; white threads, with a variety of other articles.

Also, Just landed from sch'r Leander from Richmond, 7 hhds. prime tobacco, 54 kegs Negro-head ditto; and 86 barrels Flour.

Newport, Feb. 4

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Newport, R. I. Feb 4, 1815.

ALLEN A. D.
Bull, Druggist
Barker Capt. J. W
Brock Capt Joseph
Brown John
Briggs Spooner
Champony Wm. J
Coggeshall Mrs. M.
Clarke Henry
Clarke Mrs.
Crippon Robert
Curtis Lydia
Dickinson J. C.
Douglass Joseph
Ducornau Mr.
Dupont L. V. S.
Ellery M. R.
Evou J. L. P.
Etouli Louis
Fowler Slocum
Faubaugh Capt. S
Green John
Garroe V. J.
Gonvea Antonia
Ginnado Daniel
Greenman J.
Giles Abbey
Gibbs S
Hurry Mrs. E
Hughes S. N.
Hunt Corbo D
Johnson Clark
Johnson George
Lawton Robert
Lavatelle Don J. S.
Mansfield I. 2 let.
Marsh Abbey
Munton George L.
Nicols Edward
Nioli Don S. V. L
Officer Recruiting [3 letters
Obono Don Louis
Perkins Jacob
Parr Abigail
Potter Phillis
Portoni Mons. L. P
Robinson James
Read Capt. T. M
Russell James
Richardson Miss A
Sweet William
Spooner Thomas
Sisson Joseph
Sharpless Joseph
Sanford John
Tripp John
Thurston John W
Taggart Isaac
Williams John N
Ward John
Worth John
Waldron J. B
White E.
Middletown.
Allen Elisha
Barker Isaac
Barker Nathaniel
Cundall John
Weaver John
Jamestown.
Batty William
New-Shoreham.
Sands R. T
Sands John
Fort.
Covell Thomas
Derby Jonathan
Phillips David
Gun-Boats.
Tilley John T

B. B. MUMFORD, *Post-Master.*

New Auction and Commission Store.

John B. Lyon,

HAVING given bonds as the law requires, offers his services to his friends and the public, in the *Auction & Commission Line*, hoping by his unremitted attention to the interests of his employers, to ensure a share of public patronage.

Newport, Feb. 4.

Sales at Auction.

THIS DAY, Feb. 4, 1815, at XI o'clock A. M will be sold at Auction, on SCOTT'S *Wharf.*

ONE Hundred Barrels Richmond FLOUR, of a superior quality; and 26 Kegs TOBACCO, of an excellent quality, and well worthy the attention of retailers.—The above articles just received per the sch'r Leander, from Richmond.

JOHN B. LYON, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Feb 4.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the U. S. Flotilla, in this Harbor, on the 27th ult. ROBERT RAFT, a Seaman in the service of the U. S. 22 year of age 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion hair and eyes.—Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and deliver him to the Commanding Officer of the Flotilla in the Harbour of Newport shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges paid.

By order of the Commanding Officer,
JOHN H. CLACK, Lieut.

Newport, Feb. 4.

Poetry.

STANZAS.

[illegible]

A [illegible] tranquility smil'd in [illegible]
[illegible] of the morning promis'd [illegible]
[illegible] it welcom'd the [illegible]
[illegible] as remembering life then
[illegible]

[illegible] heart shook the [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] were sleeping, were [illegible]
[illegible] the dead,
[illegible] becalm'd but remember'd [illegible]
[illegible] the force of the gale
[illegible] is fled.

I thought of the days when to pleasure alone
My heart ever granted a wish or a sigh;
When the saddest emotion my bosom had known
Was pity for those who were wiser than I.

I felt how the pure intellectual fire
In luxury loses its heavenly ray;
How soon in the ravishing cup of desire,
The pearl of the soul may be melted away!

And I pray'd of that spirit who lighted the flame,
That pleasure no more might its purity dim;
And that, sullied but little, or brightly the same
I might give back the gem I had borrow'd from him!

The thought was ecstatic! I felt as if heav'n
Had already the wreath of eternity shown;
As if passion all chasten'd and error forgiv'n,
My heart had begun to be purely its own!

I look'd to the West, and the beautiful sky
Which morning had clouded, was clouded no more—
"O thus," I exclaim'd, "can a heavenly Eye
Shed light on the soul that was darken'd before."

United States & Macedonian.

James Webster,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of the United States, that the PAINTING, executed by THOMAS BIRCH, representing the *Capture of the MACEDONIAN Frigate*, from which B. Tanner and J. Webster published a Print, has been corrected and much improved by said Thomas Birch.—From which, J. Webster has another Engraving, now executing, in a very superior style, by S. Seymour,—Intended as a companion to the Print already published by him, representing the *Capture of the Guerriere*; and the two correct representations of the Battle on LAKE ERIE, now publishing by Murray, Draper, Fairman and J. Webster.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.

H. Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street.

OFFERS for sale, one case black LUTSTRINGS; black crapes, silk handkerchiefs, and cambrics; press'd flannels; figur'd muslins, linen cambrics, cotton do, shirting cottons, yellow nankeens, vestings, ribbons by the box, &c. &c.—Also a large assortment of American manufactured GOODS, consisting of fine and common cloths, sattinetts, velvets, vestings, shirtings from 2s to 6s, bedticks, ginghams, cotton yarn of every kind, threads, checks, brown linens, white ditto; sheetings from 2s6d to 6s. per yard; mill'd flannels; 60 doz yarn hose, 30 doz mittens and gloves; 500 yards brown towcloth; 500 yards color'd and white flannels; woolen yarn; 9-4 and 7-4 Shawls; all of which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased in this State

N. B.—Those who are indebted to him, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment.

Newport, Nov. 11.

To Let,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

TWO FARMS lying in Coggeshall's Neck.—One called the Coggeshall Farm, containing upwards of 100 Acres.—The other, called the Oliphant Farm, formerly belonging to John C. Almy, containing 76 Acres.—For terms, apply to Dr. *Enoch Hazard* or *Thomas G. Hazard*, jun. in Newport, or to the Subscriber.

THOMAS G. HAZARD.
South-Kingstown, Dec. 23, 1814.

BATTLE ON Lake Erie.

Murray, Draper, Fairman, & J. Webster,

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous subscribers, and the public in general, that the correct Engravings, representing the Engagement on LAKE ERIE, publishing by them, will not be ready for delivery before the spring, owing to the superior style in which they will be executed and the necessary delay incurred by submitting the original drawings to the inspection of Commodore Perry, who has politely favored the publishers with the subjoined letter on the subject:—

Copy of a letter from Com. PERRY to the Publishers.

Newport, May 23, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—I have examined two views of the action on Lake Erie, drawn by Mr. Sully and Mr. Kearney, from information given them by the commanding officers of the American vessels on Erie. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them a correct representation of the engagement at those particular moments.

Wishing that your pecuniary success may equal your exertions in obtaining correct information of that battle,

I am, gentlemen, your obedient serv't,

O. H. PERRY.

Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman and Webster.

The publishers have also the signatures of the following officers, who have examined the drawings, and approve of them as being correct—Lieuts. Turner, Packett, Conklin, and Webster.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer for Sale,

1 pair 9 lb. CARRONADES } With their
1 12 lb. Do. } appendages
1 pair long 6 pounders } complete.
4 Swivels—1 Arm Chest
A quantity of Leads and Lines.

for Sale at their Store,

30 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
30 Bags Pimento

Newport, Nov. 25.

Hall & Weld,

No. 1, Union-street, Boston, keep constantly for sale,

ALLUM	Sugar Lead
Argol	Sal Amoniac
Aqua Fortis	Roch Allum
Arnatto	Tumerick
Copperas	Grain Tinn
Cochineal	Logwood
Crem Tartar	Redwood
Ground Brazill	Fustic
Camwood	Nicaragua
Nicaragua	Clothiers' Jacks
Madder	shears
Nutgalls	screws
Oil Vitriol	brushes
Roman do.	coppers
Indigo	press plates
Verdigrease	and papers.

Clothiers and others may be supplied with the best warranted articles, on the best terms and lowest prices, for cash or approved credit

Boston, June 21 3m

Manufacturers

MAY be supplied with
Oil Vitriol
Roman do
Aqua Fortis
Spirits of Salt
Sugar of Lead, and
Prussian Blue,

all American manufacture, and equal if not superior to any ever imported.—They are now offered for sale in large or small quantities at very reduced prices, by HALL & WELD,

No. 1, Union-street

Boston, June 21 3m

NOTICE.

By a Decree of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, will be Sold at Public Auction,

ALL the right, title, interest and estate of *David Douglass*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, in and to a certain Lot of Land, situated on Little-Rest hill, in South-Kingstown, containing about one acre of land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings thereon standing.—Also, one other lot of Land situated about 1-4 of a mile from Little-Rest hill, containing about 10 acres of meadow and pasture land, well fenced and watered.—Said Property will be sold at the Inn of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown on the 13th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Conditions made known at the sale.

THOMAS R. HAZARD, *Adm'r.*
South-Kingstown, Jan. 7, 1815.

Cheap Stocking Yarn.

E. W. Lawton,

Has Just Received,

A SMALL Lot (including an Assortment of Numbers) of 3-threaded Slate color'd STOCKING YARN, partially stained, which will be sold by the bundle, pound or skein, at about one half the usual price.

Also—An Assortment of Yarns of the first quality, at Factory prices, as usual.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1815.

Notice.

THE Subscribers deem it proper to inform the public, that they have formed themselves into a Company for *Manufacturing purposes*, and having erected a Building, &c. on a Mill privilege, recently owned by Joseph & Benjamin Mott, in Portsmouth, (R. I.) about 8 miles on the west road, from Newport, have assumed the appellation of the

Enterprise Manufacturing Company,

And have appointed EDWARD W LAWTON, Agent in Newport, and committed to PHILIP ANTHONY the charge of their concerns at the Factory in Portsmouth.

They wish likewise to inform, that they shall have ready for operation in a few days, a sett of Machines for *Carding Merino and common Sheep's WOOL*, which they intend to perform in the best manner, at the customary prices.—Those who favour them with custom, will please to leave their Wool either at the Factory, or at the store of *Edward W. Lawton*, in Newport.

As the quality of the Carding depends much on having the Wool clean, and in good order, they beg leave to request of their customers, that they will pay particular attention to that point.

PHILIP ANTHONY,
HARVEY SESSIONS,
GEORGE ENGS,
EDWARD W LAWTON.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1815.

Corn, &c.

NINE Hundred bushels Yellow CORN, and a few barrels Wheat, Rye and Buck-wheat FLOUR, for Sale by GEORGE ENGS,

No. 176, Thames-street.

Newport, January 7.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Have just received and for Sale,

60 Boxes Havanna brown SUGAR.
60 Hhds & 70 bbls Muscovado Do.
10,000 wt. COFFEE entitled to double debenture
100 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, 1st & 4th proof.
50 bbls prime Beef—20 do Pork
50 barrels Mackerell
50 bbls Tar—40 do Turpentine
50 pieces Russia Duck
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT
15 bags Tumeric
Spanish Segars.

Newport, April 9.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Offer for sale, at their Store, No. 72, Thames-street.

1100 Bushels RYE.
50 barrels extra Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR
20 Barrels Mess BEEF.
10 barrels PORK.
20 bolts Russia DUCK.

Newport, Dec. 16.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have constantly for Sale,

INDIA POINT GIN, of the first quality, in Pipes, Tierces and Barrels.

Newport, Sept. 3.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS at the last Term of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the 1st Monday of November instant the undersigned were by said Court appointed Commissioners or Assignees on the estate of JACOB RICHARDSON, jun. of said Newport, who had obtained the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756, entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors*"—Notice is here fore given to the creditors of the said Jacob Richardson, Jun to exhibit and prove to us their respective claims within nine months from the 10th of November, 1814 or they will be precluded according to law.—And that we will attend every day Sundays excepted, during said term, at the store of J W Stevens, on Stevens's Wharf, for the purpose of receiving the same.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE }
ANTHONY DIXON } Comm'rs.
JOHN W. STEVENS, }

Newport, Nov. 15.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

THE 11th half Volume of the American Edition of the NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Subscribers will please call or send written orders for their Numbers; and agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery.

Oct 8, 1814.

Isaac Gould,

No. 174, Thames-street.

OFFERS for sale, for cash only, an assortment of superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, black and other Bombazetts, Stockinetts, superb Flannels, Ladies cloths, with every kind of Trimmings.

He earnestly requests all who are indebted to him by Note or book Account to call and pay the same.—To all those of his former customers who have been punctual, he returns his most grateful thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Newport, Sept 23.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street,

KEEPS CONTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do
22 do. Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles
47 do. Soap—14 do sweet Oil

Newport, Nov 4

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

ONE bale fine colour'd COTTONS, suitable for common gowns, linings, &c. and a few pieces Pelisse Cloths and Sattinetts.

A L S O,

2000 wt. Old COFFEE, fit for family use.—Five Boxes brown Sugar, of a superior quality—and a few Pipes of GIN.—All which will be sold remarkably cheap for cash, by

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, Dec 23. 3w

William White,

Has Removed from No. 11 to No. 21 Long-Wharf, where he has for Sale a general Assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.—Also,

32 coils Cordage, of different sizes
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans, and horn lantorns.
16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality.
A few barrels prime Beef, and 300 bushels Salt.

Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing upwards of three months, are requested to call and settle them, or they will be given to an Attorney for collection

Newport, Jan. 14, 1815.

PLAISTER.

THIRTY Tons PLAISTER OF PARIS, for sale on good terms, by JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

Newport, 18th of 11th mo 1814.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DAVID HUNTINGTON, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

JONATHAN BOWEN }
JOB TOWNSEND, } Com'rs

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, Exec'x
DAVID WILLIAMS, Executor.

Newport, 2d of 1st mo. 1815.

New Works.

Just Published, and for Sale by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

ELEMENTS of the Philosophy of the HUMAN MIND—By *Dugald Stewart*, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, &c &c—Volume second—Price in neat boards, $2 25.

[illegible] was published upwards of twenty years ago, and has been much and deservedly celebrated. [illegible] from a volume just [illegible] from Europe.

Analectic Magazine.

Subscriptions are received at this Office, for this very valuable Magazine.—The No. for July is just received.—Price $5 per year.

Writing-Paper.

Just received, and for sale as above,

100 Reams best [illegible] Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER.—And 250 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

Also—A supply of superfine Demy, Medium and Cartridge Paper, and 120 reams fine Wrapping-Paper.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (*wholesale and retail,*) by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have on hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature which will be sold, wholesale and retail as low as at any Book-Store in America.

The NEW PUBLICATIONS of merit are regularly received and for sale as above

Gentlemen of the Law, and others will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

Oct. 8, 1814.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

THERE are several Numbers of the above work remaining on hand, which the Subscribers are desired to take away immediately.—Should any accident happen, by which the No's may be lost or destroyed, while in our possession, and the setts thereby ruined, the loss must fall upon the Subscribers.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.
Oct. 15, 1814.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed 23d December, 1814 an additional duty of one hundred per centum on sales at auction; and an additional duty of fifty per centum on licenses to retailers are laid to take effect from the 18 day of February, 1815 conformably to which act that can be inspected at this office, new obligations are imposed on Auctioneers, and the said additional duty on licenses to retailers is to be paid, on written applications to be made by them, as well as by those who have obtained licenses for periods extending beyond the first day of February, 1815 as by others, in the way therein prescribed, agreeably to forms which can be obtained from the Collector

Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1815

JAMES HELME Collector for
3d Collection District of Rhode-Island

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 2, 1815.

THE Creditors of JOHN EASTON of Newport, yeoman, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich on the third Monday of February next, then and their to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition on the benefit of an Act passed in June, 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 2, 1815.

THE Creditors of ABNER WILLCOX, of Tiverton in the county of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich on the third Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

[illegible] ... regular ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... other reports made from the ... [illegible]

Several engrossed bills were read a third time, and sent to the Senate—among them, were the bills providing for the payment of property lost in service, and authorising the President to accept volunteer corps, in lieu of drafted militia, into service.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 2

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1815; and the engrossed bill authorising the President of the U. S. to receive into the service certain volunteer corps, which may be raised and organized by any State, in lieu of the detachments of the militia thereof, were severally read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The bill for taking lotteries passed through a committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—Adjourned.

Friday, Feb 3.

The bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on all gold and silver plate, jewellery and paste work in the hands of the manufacturer, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, and was, without objection, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill returned by the President of the United States, "to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States," together with his objections thereto; and, after some debate, the question was again put: "Shall the bill pass?" and decided as follows:—Yeas 15—Nays 19.

So the Senate refused to pass the bill, (to do which, after the refusal of the President to sanction it, would have required the votes of two-thirds of all the members present) and the bill is therefore lost.

Friday, Feb. 3.

The bill making an appropriation for repairing or rebuilding the Public Buildings in the city of Washington, underwent a long discussion in the Senate, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

LATE
Foreign News.

From London Papers received at Salem, by the Privateer Harpy.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

PRINCE REGENT's SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 11. This day the PRINCE REGENT came in state to the *House of Lords*, where the Commons had assembled, and made from the Throne the following

SPEECH:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with deep regret, that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great satisfaction, to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the United States of America. Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the Government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe, against the rights and independence of all other nations, I have never ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion, on just and honorable terms; I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose; the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

The operations of His Majesty's forces by sea and land in the Chesapeake, in the course of the present year, have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results.

The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent has been destroyed.—The signal defeat of their land-forces, enabled a detachment of His Majesty's army to take possession of the City of Washington; and the spirit of enterprize which has characterized all the movements in that quarter, has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war, in which they have been so wantonly involved.

The expedition directed from Halifax to the Northern coast of the United States, has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive [illegible] ... to His Majesty's arms.

In adverting to ... [illegible] ... confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valour and discipline which have distinguished His Majesty's sea and land-forces; and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant commander of His Majesty's troops, in the advance upon Baltimore.

I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the river St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place until an advanced period of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have taken place on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectations, as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of His Majesty's arms throughout that part of North-America will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress at Vienna has been retarded, from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected. It will be my earnest endeavour in the negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace which, in conjunction with His Majesty's Allies, I have had the happiness of concluding, and to re-establish that just equilibrium amongst the different powers, which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquillity to Europe.

[☞ *The other parts of the Speech are on the local concerns of the kingdom.*]

AMERICAN NEGOTIATION.

HOUSE OF LORDS, NOV. 19. The Marquis of Lansdown inquired of Ministers, if the paper from America, containing the correspondence at Ghent, was authentic; which if so, called loudly for the interference of Parliament; and required of Ministers a justification of measures so new and extraordinary, as were their pretensions as set forth.

The Earl of Liverpool said, he had seen with surprise the paper alluded to; and believed it quite unprecedented in the history of negotiations to publish separate articles of them, until the whole were either agreed to or rejected. The negotiations, he added, were still pending; and the House would perceive the impropriety of a further discussion of the subject.

The Marquis added, that the paper not only charged the Government with setting up new and unheard-of claims, but such as put an entirely different complexion on the quarrel, from that with which it commenced; and exposed every thing to doubt, uncertainty, and political distraction. The treaty with the Indians was a violation of all those former treaties by which this country had been connected with America.

The Earl of Liverpool assured the noble Marquis that at the time to which the papers alluded, *the negotiations were going forward, and had not at any time ceased.*

The Earl of Donoughmore said, he was not satisfied with this answer.—They had been taught to think, they were contending for a vital principle—their maritime independence;—and it turned out at length, that it was for extended territory.

The Earl of Liverpool during the conversation declared, that the government had no knowledge of a fact, asserted by the American Secretary of State, that Slaves had been taken from the American States, and sold by British subjects, but that an inquiry had been ordered on the subject, and if any persons had been guilty of so atrocious an offence, they should be punished.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NOV. 19. Mr. WHITEBREAD remarked, that the news from America must naturally incline the House to ask, were the negotiations at Ghent still proceeding? Melancholy it was to reflect, that it now appeared on the authority of Ministers themselves, that at the commencement of the contest, a large proportion of the American population were decidedly with us; but that we had so fought and so negotiated, that party had become extinct in the United States, and that but one common mind existed for directing the whole force of the Republic against this country. *(Hear, hear.)*

Mr VANSITTART [*of the Ministerial Bench*] said it gave him great satisfaction to say, that the conferences at Ghent, were not broken off; but he did not think it necessary to say any thing more at present.

Mr. HORNER said, if it was wished to make conquests from America, he believed the war would not meet with the same support from the House or the public that it had met.

Mr. PONSONBY asked if the correspondence laid by Mr. Madison before Congress, were correct statements of what passed at the negotiation at Ghent.

No reply was made from the Treasury Bench.

Mr. BARING conceived that the extraordinary measures they had pursued, and the extraordinary pretensions they had set up as to America, were subjects which made it necessary that the House [illegible] ... in the country ... that America ... yielded ... pretensions ... that we had gained no advantages over her in the war.

Mr. Whitbread insisted that Ministers had departed from the usual conduct of civilized governments, in publishing papers before the negotiation was terminated.

GEN. ROSS.

In the House of Commons, Nov. 14, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a high eulogium upon the late Gen. Ross, moved that the Prince Regent be humbly requested to give directions for the erection of a monument to his memory. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

In the course of his remarks, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said,

"He could not help expressing a hope, that this vengeance, thus signally inflicted [*alluding to the destruction at Washington*] would be the last, and that no aggravation would render a recourse to similar measures necessary. *He also would take that opportunity of stating, that instructions had been sent out to the coast of America, to abstain from further inflictions, unless rendered necessary by fresh enormities; an order which he was satisfied, Gen. Ross, had he lived, would have felt sincere pleasure in promulgating.*"

Congress of Vienna.

AUSTRIA, OCT. 28. It is now expected that the Great Congress will hold its first solemn meeting on the 4th November. The Sovereigns now in the vicinity of Vienna will remain in that city no longer than the middle of November, by which time it is said all the *Great Principles*, which have been in discussion among the Ministers of the respective powers, will be decided upon.

VIENNA, NOV. 12. Prince Talleyrand has delivered a Note relating to Saxony, which has made a strong impression on the Congress; and is said to have already produced some changes on that topic.

NOV. 13. The Constitution of Germany is decided upon—The *Imperial Dignity* is to revert to the House of Austria. The ceremony will take place on the 29th. The rights of the Emperor will be chiefly honorary.—He will have the power to call the *General Diet*, and propose to them War, Peace, &c. Germany will be divided into seven *Great Circles*, with a monarch at their head, to direct the military force. The Emperor of Austria, as such, will direct two of the circles: the King of Prussia two; and the Kings of Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Hanover one each.

The Germanic Princes will have seats in the Diet, as Grand Dignitaries.

Frankfort, Nuremberg and Augsberg are to be free imperial cities. Dantzic will be Prussian.

The frontier of Holland, on the side of the Rhine, will extend to the Meuse; the country between the Meuse and the Rhine will be ceded to Prussia; the middle Rhine to Bavaria, and the southern part of its left bank to the Duke of Baden. Mentz and Kehl will become fortresses of the Empire.

DRESDEN, OCT. 26. At length our lot is decided.—The kingdom of Saxony is extinct. The greater part of Saxony [*other accounts say the whole*] will be united with Prussia and we be Prussian subjects; but our country is to retain her name, constitution, liberties and finances.

Prince William of Prussia is to be Viceroy of Saxony, and to marry an Austrian Princess.

VIENNA, OCT. 28. Poland is to become a part of Russia. Lord Castlereagh opposed, for a long time, the annexation of Poland to Russia; as did Austria that of Saxony to Prussia, but without effect.

The Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, will, it is said, take the title of *King of Belgium.*

Delivery of Saxony to Prussia.

VIENNA, NOV. 12. On the 8th inst the solemn delivery of Saxony to the Prussian Commissioners took place in the palace of Bruhl, where all the Saxon authorities [*excepting the royal family who remain in Prussia*] were assembled to a number rising 200. On this occasion Prince Repuin, as the Deputy of Alexander, and who had been left to take charge of Saxony, in a very impressive speech, informed the Saxons that *by a compact between Russia and Prussia*, acceded to by Austria and England, the future administration of Saxony is placed in the hands of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

☞ In the course of this eloquent harangue, the Prince said in honor of these Germans, that in a month after he entered on his charge, the Saxons who joined the standards of the victorious allies increased from 5,300 to 43,000; and that the Saxon provinces had promptly furnished supplies for 100,000 men; who were returning to their countries.—The Prince concluded thus—"*Saxons!* A happy futurity opens before you. Saxony will continue Saxony—her frontiers will remain untouched:—Frederick William, a just and generous Sovereign—great in adversity—magnanimous in prosperity, [illegible] ... a right to your love and to a sincere and unbounded admiration. You will never be indifferent to my august Sovereign (Alexander.) By consigning you into the hands of his friend, he is certain of insuring your felicity."

By the Mails.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 7.

SPLENDID AND DECISIVE VICTORY.

By the Southern Mail of this Morning, advices are received from New-Orleans to the 13th ult. announcing, that our forces, under the gallant JACKSON, obtained a most splendid and decisive Victory over the enemy, on the 8th of January.—On that day, at early dawn, the enemy came up in solid columns, and attempted to carry our lines by storm. They were received with unexampled bravery, and repulsed with almost incredible slaughter.

The loss of the enemy is rated at from 1500 to 2000, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Our loss, astonishing and wonderful fact! was, according to the highest estimate we have seen, only *ten* killed, and *thirty* wounded!

The Commander in Chief of the British forces, Gen. Packenham, is mentioned as among the slain; and the second and third in command, Major-Generals Gibbs and Kean, are said to be mortally wounded. The command has of course devolved on the fourth officer, Major-General Lambert.

The enemy asked, and obtained a truce of 24 hours, to bury their dead.

These facts are gathered from several letters, (from gentlemen of the first respectability in New-Orleans,) with which we have been obligingly favored. These letters will be found below.

The following is a Letter from Mr. Le Blanc, a French merchant at New-Orleans, to a Gentleman of this city.

NEW-ORLEANS, JAN. 9—7 *P. M.*

In my letter of the 31st Dec. I informed you of what had then taken place since the landing of the English at 2 1-2 leagues distance from New-Orleans.

In the night between the 31st and the 1st of January the English erected a battery of several guns which at day-break began to play upon our entrenchment; the cannonade on both sides lasted the whole day. We succeeded in the afternoon by means of our artillery in driving them from their battery and compelling them to abandon that position; their congreve rockets wounded from 20 to 25 persons, killed 4 or 5 and 30 to 40 horses of our cavalry. We suppose the loss of the enemy (judging from the accounts given by the prisoners) to exceed 100 men *hors de combat.*

The battle of the 8th of January, was one of the hottest that we have hitherto had, and has happily terminated in our favor. The enemy at break of day appeared in a body principally upon our left, in order to make a passage and turn our line in that direction; he had for that purpose prepared scaling ladders and fascines to fill up the ditch.—For nearly two hours the battle was contested with the greatest fury.—The enemy was for five minutes in possession of one of our batteries. Not one of those who attempted the assault escaped, they all fell under our batteries; the plain was strewed with killed and wounded, heaped upon each other. We made 175 prisoners, among whom are several Majors and officers; more than 500 wounded are in our hospitals, the greater part of whom are mortally wounded; from 8 to 900 were killed on the field of battle; the English in their retreat carried off as many wounded as they could, and we believe that day cost them more than 2000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

We had opposite to the enemy's camp upon the right bank of the river 3 batteries containing altogether 12 pieces of heavy cannon, which played upon them in flank; these batteries were attacked at the same time as our line, by a party which the enemy landed by means of barges and sloops, which were sent from the camp for that purpose. Our batteries being feebly guarded were obliged to be evacuated after spiking all the guns. We learn this afternoon, that the enemy not being able to hold that position and make use of our guns, had contented himself with burning the carriages and had crossed the river to return to their camp.

The English General sent yesterday at noon a flag of truce to demand a suspension of arms for 24 hours, to bury the dead and carry away the wounded, which was agreed to by Gen. Jackson.

What will appear to you astonishing and surprising after so hot an affair, is, that we have had but 10 or 12 men killed, and from 20 to 30 wounded in that engagement. I hope in my next to inform you of their retreat.

P. S. One of our posts upon Lake Borgne has captured an enemy's brig laden with provisions, which has been burned and ten men made prisoners.

[illegible] ... the enemy made a very ... [illegible] ... in three columns. One ... on the levee, one in the centre, and the other on our left. ... [illegible] ... The troops on the levee ... possession ... [illegible] ... Col. Rennie ... [illegible] ... prisoners.

The centre and left columns ... flanked by the ... [illegible] ... in 400 yards of our ... as soon as they were discovered our artillery opened the most destructive fire perhaps ever witnessed. The British then attempted the charge, but as soon as they came within reach of our sharp shooters, were obliged to retire; they made two other attempts to carry their point, but were equally unsuccessful. Such an action the writer thinks, who was present, was never before heard of.

The enemy lost in killed more than 500, wounded brought in by our men near 400. Those who were only slightly wounded got off to their camp. They lost 80 officers, killed, wounded and prisoners, (30 of them prisoners.)—Among the killed was Lieut. General Packenham, Major-General Gibbs, and Gen. Keen badly wounded.

Their whole loss cannot be estimated at less than from 1500 to 2000 men; which has weakened their force very much, since their first arrival, when it was computed at 8000. They cannot now have more than half this number ready to take the field. Our loss was 6 men killed and 12 wounded. We are fully confident, that unless they very soon retire or are reinforced, that their whole army must fall into our hands.

Another letter from a gentleman in the service, says, "I have command of a schooner on the Lake, transporting troops from Chefoncta." [From this, it is certain, that the enemy have not the command of Lake Ponchartrain.]

Another Letter,

January 13.

I have now the pleasure to inform you of a most brilliant victory obtained over the enemy, on the morning of the 8th.—About day-light they made their appearance before our intrenchments, the centre keeping out of musket shot, and displayed to attack our right and left wings. About one and a half hours hard fighting, and being repulsed twice on our left, they returned a third time to the charge, and were again repulsed—leaving in our possession upwards of 400 prisoners, more than half of whom were wounded; and in front of our line it was computed upwards of 500 were lying dead. Our loss in killed was only 6 and 17 wounded. Several of whom were killed and wounded in a skirmish after they began to retreat. Gen. Keene is said to have lost his leg, to confirm which Gen. Lambert has signed the different despatches with leave to bury their dead and other matters. Their loss in this day's affair cannot be short of 1500 men, as the artillery, (say 15 pieces,) continued to do much harm during the retreat. They are about two miles from our camp, and appear to be engaged at work, entrenching themselves, waiting the issue of their shipping below, where they have been for two days and nights attacking one of our forts.—Our troops are now flushed with victory for the first time, and many new ones coming in to replace the sick; and should the enemy unfortunately be able to pass the fort we may expect warm work. I however feel confident in our being able to keep them off. Some suppose they are retreating—but our General will not risk his men outside the breast-work, being determined to save them as much as possible. As yet we have lost no field officer—two are slightly wounded. On the first attack, the enemy proposed an armistice of some days, which General Jackson refused. There was not more than 1000 or 1500 of our men engaged. The centre did not fire a shot, and our losing no men, it was not requisite for those in the rear to fill up. They were engaged in loading the guns of the front line. So rapid was the enemy's movement, and dark withal, that several of them came within our piquet-guard.—There was never more determined bravery, on both sides, than on this occasion. On the opposite side of the river where we had a small force and a battery, the enemy landed from 4 to 600 men and by some unaccountable error in our officers, they retreated, after spiking their guns.—The enemy however did not long remain, but retreated to the main army again.

Other letters say, that Gen. Packenham had brought out his wife and family and was to be Governor-General of New-Orleans, and its *contemplated* dependencies;—that a *Mayor* and a Collector of the port of New-Orleans had also come out in the Expedition.

Another Letter,

January 1[illegible]

It is with heartfelt pleasure, that I inform you, that on the 8th inst. (Sunday) we repulsed the enemy in a most [illegible]

[illegible] 1500 men killed [illegible] Among [illegible] enham, Gen. [illegible] Col. Rennie [illegible] guished officers [illegible] at 100. [illegible] ed. [illegible] but it is [illegible] may rely on it [illegible]

Our [illegible] The enemy [illegible] covered with their dead and wounded. At one moment the enemy had possession of a small bastion on our right, in which there was two [illegible] pounders; but, to [illegible] our fire, that every man who entered was killed by our riflemen before they could spike the guns. Our men soon returned to the charge, and regained the bastion.—Our company, Beal's riflemen, particularly distinguished itself and has received the thanks of Gen. Jackson.—Since then, the enemy have been quiet. and many flags have been passing, to inquire after their wounded officers. Their fleet has entered the river, and has been bombarding Placquemin. The result most anxiously expected. From the great strength of the works, no fears are entertained; and if they have been repulsed there, they must abandon the country.

"Troops are daily arriving; and I fondly hope the enemy will fail in his future attempts on this city. Their force, originally, 7000 men; but they have lost at least 2000 men since they landed. The defence of this place will no doubt astonish you at the North, as it has the enemy, by their own confession."

A Postscript to a letter of the 13th, says,

"It is reported that an express had just arrived with the news of the British being repulsed at Placquemin with the loss of the sloop of war Herald and and two other vessels."

A letter of the 13th, to Mr. Talcott observes, "We have likewise taken 1500 stand of arms."

From another letter, of the same date.

"The enemy sent a flag for permission to bury the dead, which was granted. The enemy sent 90 men for that purpose; a lieut. and 40 of the men deserted.

The following List of killed and wounded, was forwarded in a letter from David Oliver, Esq. under date of the 13th, to Wm. Neilson and Son, of this city.

Killed, Lieut. Gen. Packenham, commander in chief, Maj. Gen. Gibbs, 2d in command; Reigniere, commander of the artillery, Col. Ryan, of the 21st regt of Royal Fusileers, and Major Whitecare, of the 21st.

Wounded, Capt. Wilkinson, of the 44th, and Capt. Simpson of do.—Lieuts. M'Donald, Johnson and Davis, of the 93d; Monroe, 95th, Carr, 21st; Grave, 93d; Bradey, Fontblanc, Mawffee Todd, Stuard, Armstrong, Green, Leewolk, and Brady, all Lieutenants.

Privates found dead in our lines, and delivered over to the enemy 480, wounded in our possession, 470; prisoners, 170, and more than 20 officers.—Total, 1160.

The number of officers and privates, killed and wounded in the British entrenchments are not known, but may be computed at 500.

Another letter of the same date, states—That Gen. Packenham, first in command, (brother-in-law to Lord Wellington) and Gen. Gibbs, second, with the Commander of the enemy's artillery, were killed.—That 20 officers and 160 privates, were made prisoners;—that about 460 of their wounded were delivered over to them after the battle, by our army;—and that the enemy lost, in killed, between 6 and 700.—The same letter adds, that two of the enemy's bomb vessels had approached Plaquemine, but not so near as to reach the fort with their shot.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Extracts from private letters.

JAN. 25.—The enemy landed at the South, do not exceed 2000 men: they have the Small-Pox among them, and we are informed they are falling off very fast with this disease.—I think it very probable they will wait for a reinforcement, or the result of the attack on New-Orleans; and if successful there, they will not probably trouble us much. If unsuccessful, we shall be overwhelmed by them, on their return northerly.

JAN 27.—We have nothing new from the South. We feel pretty well satisfied, that the enemy with their present force, will not attack this place; but should they get a reinforcement, I shall be satisfied this place is their object. We are getting every thing ready in order to receive them, and I believe from the exertions now making, a short time will make us pretty secure against a large force. Gen. Pinckney arrived here with his suite last evening, and is engaged in completing our defence. We shall have from 50 to 80 pieces of cannon on our lines in a few days, and men enough to man them, besides volunteers coming in every day.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, [illegible] 11, 1815.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

We [illegible] lished Major General Jackson's official statement of the [illegible], and we trust, decisive repulse of the enemy at New-Orleans on the 8th of January.—In addition to this letter, we have given some interesting particulars from the Philadelphia Gazette and Duane's Aurora. Gen. Jackson, it will be seen, makes the loss of the enemy much greater than it was expected to be, and [illegible]. No event has occurred during the War, more propitious to the great interests of the country, nor any one more honorable to our arms than this gallant, this extraordinary defence; and the very remarkable circumstance, that so few of our brave soldiers were either killed or wounded, is a fact which calls for the solemn and undissembled gratitude of every American heart.

All the accounts we have seen, represent the conflict as having been tremendously severe.—One letter, on this point, says—"A Captain, one of our prisoners, told me, that, for the time the action lasted, it was hotter than he had ever witnessed in Spain or France. He led *sixty* grenadiers to the charge, and of this number but *five* escaped!"

OFFICIAL LETTER.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson to the Sec'ry of War, dated,

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Camp 4 miles below New-Orleans, Jan. 13, 1815

SIR—At such a crisis, I conceive it my duty to keep you constantly advised of my situation.

On the 10th instant I forwarded you an account of the bold attempt made by the enemy on the morning of the 8th, to take possession of my works by storm and of the severe repulse which he met with. That report having been sent by the mail which crosses the Lake, may possibly have miscarried for which reason I think it the more necessary briefly to repeat the substance of it.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy, having been actively employed the two preceding days in making preparations for a storm, advanced in two strong columns on my right and left. They were received however, with a firmness which it seems, they little expected, and which defeated all their hopes.—My men, undisturbed by their approach, which indeed they had long anxiously wished for, opened upon them; a fire so deliberate and certain, as to render their scaling ladders and fascines, as well as their more direct implements of warfare, perfectly useless. For upwards of an hour it was continued with a briskness of which there have been but few instances, perhaps in any country. In justice to the enemy it must be said, they withstood it as long as could have been expected from the most determined bravery. At length, however, when all prospect of success became hopeless, they fled in confusion from the field—leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. Their loss was immense.—I had at first computed it at 1500; but it is since ascertained to have been much greater. Upon information which is believed to be correct, Col. Haynes, the Inspector General, reports it to be in the total 2600. His report I enclose you.—My loss was inconsiderable, being only *seven killed and six wounded

Such a disproportion in loss, when we consider the number and the kind of troops engaged, must, I know, excite astonishment, and may not every where be fully credited; yet I am perfectly satisfied that the account is not exaggerated on the one part nor underrated on the other.

The enemy having hastily quitted a post which they had gained possession of, on the other side of the river, and we having immediately returned to it; both armies at present, occupy their former positions. Whether, after the severe losses he has sustained, he is preparing to return to his shipping, or to make still mightier efforts to attain his first object, I do not pretend to determine. It becomes me to act as though the latter were his intention.—One thing however, seems certain, that if he still calculates on effecting what he has hitherto been unable to accomplish, he must expect considerable reinforcements; as the force with which he landed must undoubtedly be diminished by at least 3000. Besides the loss which he sustained on the night of the 23d ultimo, which is estimated at 400 he cannot have suffered less between that period and the morning of the 8th instant, than 300; having, within that time, been repulsed in two general attempts to drive us from our position, and there having been continual cannonading and skirmishing, during the whole of it. Yet he is still able to shew a very formidable force.

There is little doubt that the commanding General Sir Edward Packenham was killed in the action of the 8th, and [illegible] Generals Keane and [illegible] wounded. We have a [illegible] that [illegible] I will take the liberty to make out and forward you a more circumstantial account of the several actions, and particularly that of the 8th, in doing which my chief motive will be to render justice to those brave men I have the honor to command, and who have so remarkably distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Commanding.

P. S. A correct list of the killed and wounded will be forwarded you by the Adjutant-General.

* *This was in the action on the line—afterwards a skirmishing was kept up in which a few more of our men were lost.*

Head-Quarters, left Bank of the Mississippi, 5 miles below New-Orleans, 13th January, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and prisoners, taken at the battle at Mac Prardie's plantation, on the left bank of the Mississippi, on the morning of the 8th January, 1815, and 5 miles below the city of New-Orleans.

Killed,	700
Wounded,	1400

Prisoners taken, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 483 Camp Officers and Privates, making a Grand Total of 2600.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. HAYNES, *Insp. Gen.*

Major-Gen. A. Jackson, *&c. &c.*

The Aurora of the 6th inst. contains a *Diary*, written at New-Orleans, from the 1st to the 13th of January inclusive From this Diary, we copy the following passages:—

"This day, 11th, we are informed by two deserters, that Gen. Gibbs died of his wounds in their camp, and that Packenham died also on board of Cochrane; that on the 10th, the enemy had begun to re-embark his artillery and munitions, and appeared to be preparing for a retreat: and that Maj. Gen. Lambert had the command of the army since the death of the three first Chiefs.

"12th—This day our artillery on the right side of the river have been unspiked, and mounted upon new carriages; the General sent 2000 men thither; two lines are formed there, two miles distant, one at each battery; 260 of our good friends from the other side of Ponchartrain have just arrived.

"The two last English deserters arrived on the 11th, agree, that before their departure from their camp, and on the night of the 10th, it was a general rumour that the British loss in the terrible affair of the 8th, had been stated at 3000 men, *hors de combat*, killed, prisoners, and deserters, and of about 4500 since their arrival at Ship Island on the 14th December to the 8th inst.

"13th—300 men of the 44th regiment of regulars have just arrived; we are about 15,000 strong, distributed in five or six posts, including Gen. Jackson's camp in front of the enemy, of about 9000."

The following paragraphs are extracted from a letter dated New-Orleans, Jan. 13, to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette:—

"Deserters that have come in say, that they estimate their loss on the 8th at 2000, and the forces engaged composed the flower of their army, which was sufficiently proved by the undaunted manner in which they came up and assaulted our works: the ditch was literally filled with the dead and wounded.

"A Col. Rennie, after having the calf of his leg shot off, was killed in the act of urging on his men.

"We have, however, to regret, that an attack made by a detachment of the British on our batteries on the other side of the river, was successful; but not to the extent contemplated.

"It appears by a plan of their attack, found in the pocket of one of their officers, that the party sent across were to have taken possession of our artillery and turn them against us on this side, at an early hour in the morning; but owing to the boats having fallen far below the spot, it was not until after the defeat on their side that they were enabled to commence operations.

"They succeeded in driving the militia from their post; and our artillery after being spiked, was abandoned The English burnt the carriages and crossed immediately, and the next morning we re-took possession of the ground.

"The consternation of the militia was so great that they not only abandoned their tents, equipage, &c. but the colors of the first regiment, which all fell into the hands of the enemy."

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at their late session, passed an act to secure the rights of parents, masters and guardians against the effects of a late law of Congress; by which act any United States officer who enlists a minor against the consent of his parent, master or guardian, is subject to a fine of 500 dollars; and any one issuing a notification inviting a minor, so to enlist, shall be subject to a fine of 100 dollars.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

[illegible] at Boston [illegible] of her passage [illegible] brings [illegible] Capt. Dennis, her commander, stated that petitions had been sent to the Prince Regent from Liverpool and Glasgow, signed by 30,000 persons, praying him to conclude a Peace with America; and that it was the general expectation that this happy event would soon take place.—Capt. D. also stated that the Negotiations at Ghent continued at the last dates previous to his leaving Portsmouth, and that the Congress of Vienna was still in session; that some of the Northern powers, including Russia, had remonstrated against the *Blockade of the American Coast*; and that there was much talk in England of an intention on the part of the Continental Powers, to define their Maritime rights, and to check the Naval Supremacy of England; in which case a rupture between England and those powers was expected.—Capt. D. also stated that the last they had heard in England of the United States sloop of war Wasp, Capt. Blakely, she was cruising off the Canary Islands, and had made many captures.

The English papers are full of American Documents; among them, the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, stating our pecuniary necessities, and proposing new taxes, and Dallas's Report, exposing the deplorable state of the Treasury, &c. They also contain the letters of Sir George Prevost, Com. Yeo, and Capt. Pring, giving the particulars of the operations at Plattsburgh, and the capture of the British fleet on Lake Champlain. Sir George gives as the reason of his withdrawing his forces from the attack of the works at Plattsburg, the impracticability of proceeding on the service without the co-operation of the fleet, and says "the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them." Sir J. L. Yeo states, as his opinion, "that Capt. Downie was *urged*, and his ship *hurried* into action, *before he was in a fit state to meet the enemy*." He also censures the officers of the fleet for going into Plattsburgh Bay to engage our fleet, and thinks that *the British army should have taken our batteries first*, which would have obliged our squadron to quit the bay, and give theirs a *fair chance!* Capt. Pring gives a lengthy account of the action. He represents the British fleet as *unprepared*, the Confiance having an unorganized crew, and in want of *gunlocks*, and other necessary appointments, and, as usual, reports our force as decidedly superior, &c. He however pays a high complement to Com. M'Donough, for the humane and polite treatment, received by the wounded, and the officers and men generally of the British squadron after their capture.

The Harpy on the 8th Jan. spoke a Portuguese brig from Lisbon, and was informed, that the affair of the burning of the American privateer General Armstrong in Fayal, by the British, had caused much disturbance between the Portuguese and English governments; and that the former had sent a frigate to Brazils to acquaint the Prince Regent of Portugal of the facts.

FROM WASHINGTON, FEB. 4.

"At the caucus held last evening, the democrats have determined to make another attempt for a bank—capital 50 millions of dollars; to be composed of 15 millions of stock, admitting to be subscribed, without distinction, the old six per cents, war stock, and stock to be issued, 20 millions of treasury notes, 5 millions in specie, and the government to have the liberty to subscribe 10 millions at 4 per cent.

"The bank is not obliged to pay specie until the whole amount of subscriptions are paid in; shall loan to the government 30 millions, and not be permitted to sell stock during the war.

"The first directors for one year to be appointed by the bill, afterwards by the stockholders.

"Shares $ 400 each—one fifth to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining four-fifths in 3, 6, 9, and 12 months.

"I am informed it was last evening calculated that the bill can be carried in the house, and that there is a majority of one in the Senate."

At 12 o'clock yesterday a National Salute was fired from Fort Wolcott, in honor of the splendid victory obtained over the enemy at New-Orleans, and last evening the Barracks of the Fort were brilliantly illuminated.

Married,

In this town on Tuesday evening last by the Rev Mr. Towle, Mr RAYMOND P. BURDICK, to Miss ABIGAIL ALBRO, daughter of Capt. Henry Albro.

Died,

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, widow of Mr. Edmund Townsend, in the 74th year of her age.

[illegible]

A [illegible] Wednesday from Cape [illegible] the privateer brig Yankee [illegible] arrived at [illegible] Had made several captures [illegible] with a cargo valued at upwards of 200,000 dollars, which he ordered in a short time previous to his arrival.

The Superb [illegible] and a [illegible] were at anchor off New-London on Thursday last.

No enemy's vessels have been in sight from this town for a week past.

THE Subscriber having removed with his Family, will sell the HOUSE of his late residence in Newport; or exchange it for a Farm on the Island he should approve.—But if a Sale is not made by the 1st of May, will Rent it.

Proposals in writing, stating offers for the above, left with AUDLEY CLARKE, Esq. will be forwarded to

WALTER CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 9

Silver Dollars

WILL be given for TREASURY NOTES, at the Exchange-Office of J. C. SHAW, No. 118, Thames-street, if applied for immediately.

Drafts on Baltimore, at sight, in sums to suit purchasers, may be had at the above Office.

STAMPS, wholesale and retail, for sale as above.—Purchasers to the amount of $10, will be allowed the same discount as is allowed at the stamp-office.

Newport, Feb. 10.

Stolen,

FROM the House of the Subscriber on Tuesday Evening last, between 5 and 8 o'clock, Three Remnants of BROADCLOTH, viz:—One piece bottle green 8-4 Broadcloth, of 2 1-4 yards; 1 piece blue do 3 3-4 yards; 1 piece dark brown 7-4 do 4 1-2 yards; *Also*, Two yards black cotton Velvet, and one small check'd apron.—A reward of Ten Dollars will be given if the Cloth is returned, and no questions asked.—Or a Reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the Thief, and the recovery of the Cloth.

BENJAMIN FRY.

Newport, Feb. 10.

TO LET,

And possession given the 25th of March.

A FARM situated on the east side of Middletown, about 4 miles from Newport, containing 130 acres of Land, with a Dwelling-House, Orchard, and other necessary improvements, well-fenced and watered.—Apply to

HENRY BULL.

Newport, Feb. 10.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to make a new arrangement in his business, and being unwilling to resort to coercive means to obtain the sums due him by Notes and on Book Account, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to pay the same previous to the 1st of April next, at which time those unpaid will positively be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

SANFORD BELL.

Newport, Feb. 9.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport have granted a further time of three months from the date hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Thomas Rumrill*, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we will receive such demands as may be presented, at our respective dwellings, at any time within that period.—Sundays excepted.

JOSEPH BRIGGS, DANIEL W. BARKER, } Com'rs

Newport, Feb. 6.

NOTES,

Of the BANKS in this Town, printed on *STAMPED PAPER*, are for sale at this Office.

October 14, 1814.

[illegible]

BENEVOLENCE.

BY [illegible]

[illegible] has traced the [illegible] by the power[illegible] and [illegible]—[illegible] of this [illegible] the [illegible] plea[illegible], and the [illegible] felt gratification. These are finely portrayed in the [illegible]—

SWEET is the joy, when *Science* [illegible]
The light of philosophic thought;
[illegible] from ardour springs
To clasp the lovely truth he sought!
Sweet is the joy when Nature's fire
Flows from the spirit of the lyre;
When *Liberty* and [illegible] roll
[illegible] of fancy o'er the poet's soul,
That wafts his flying bark through seas above the pole!

Sweet the delight, when the gall'd heart
Feels *Consolation's* lenient hand,
Bind up the wound from Fortune's dart,
With *Friendship's* life-supporting band!
And sweeter still, and far above
Those fainter joys, when purest *Love*
The soul his willing captive keeps,
While [illegible] in bliss the melting spirit [illegible],
Who drops delicious tears, and wonders that he weeps!

But [illegible] the brightest joy, which arts,
Inlands of mental light, bestow;
[illegible] what from *Friendship's* zeal imparts,
[illegible] antidote of bitterest woe!
Nor those that *Love's* sweet hours [illegible],
Can equal the extatic sense,
When swelling to a fond excess,
The grateful praises of reliev'd distress,
Re-echoed thro' the heart, the *soul of Bounty* bless!

United States & Macedonian.

James Webster,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of the United States, that the PAINTING, executed by THOMAS BIRCH, representing the *Capture of the MACEDONIAN Frigate*, from which B Tanner and J. Webster published a Print, has been corrected and much improved by said Thomas Birch—From which, J. Webster has another Engraving, now executing, in a very superior style, by S. Seymour,—Intended as a companion to the Print already published by him, representing the *Capture of the Guerriere*; and the two correct representations of the Battle on LAKE ERIE, now publishing by Murray, Draper, Fairman and J. Webster.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.

H. Sessions,

No. 162, Thames-street.

OFFERS for sale, one case black LUTESTRINGS; black crapes, silk handkerchiefs, and cambrics; press'd flannels; figur'd muslins, linen cambrics, cotton do. shirting cottons, yellow nankeens, vestings, ribbons by the box, &c. &c—Also a large assortment of American manufactured GOODS, consisting of fine and common cloths, sattinetts, velvets, vestings, shirtings from 2s to 6s, bedticks, ginghams, cotton yarn of every kind, threads, checks, brown linens, white ditto; sheetings from 2s6d to 6s. per yard; mill'd flannels; 60 doz yarn hose, 30 doz mittens and gloves; 500 yards brown towcloth; 300 yards color'd and white flannels; woolen yarn; 6-4 and 7-4 Shawls; all of which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased in this State

N. B.—Those who are indebted to him, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment.

Newport, Nov 11.

Joshua Lopez,

Has just received on Consignment, and for sale on reasonable terms, North side of the Parade.

19 Pipes 1st proof Providence GIN
8 do rectified 4th proof SPIRITS
10 bags first quality COFFEE
17 Kegs TOBACCO.

Newport, Dec 31.

To Let,

And entered on the 25th of March next.

TWO FARMS lying in Coggeshall's Neck—One called the Coggeshall Farm, containing upwards of 100 Acres.—The other, called the Oliphant Farm, formerly belonging to John C. Almy, containing 76 Acres.—For terms, apply to Dr. *Enoch Hazard* or *Thomas G. Hazard*, jun. in Newport, or to the Subscriber.

THOMAS G HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 29, 1814.

[illegible] Knitting Yarn.

E. W. Lawton,

Has Just Received,

A [illegible] Assortment of [illegible] coloured STOCKING YARN, [illegible] which will be sold by the bundle, pound or skein, at about one half the usual price.

☞ An Assortment of Yarns of the first quality, at Factory prices, as usual.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1815.

Notice.

THE Subscribers deem it proper to inform the public, that they have formed themselves into a Company for *Manufacturing purposes*, and having erected a Building, &c. on a Mill privilege, recently owned by Joseph & Benjamin Mott, in Portsmouth, (R. I.) about 8 miles on the west road, from Newport, have assumed the appellation of the

Enterprise Manufacturing Company,

And have appointed EDWARD W LAWTON, Agent in Newport, and committed to PHILIP ANTHONY the charge of their concerns at the Factory in Portsmouth.

They wish likewise to inform, that they shall have ready for operation in a few days, a sett of Machines for *Carding Merino and common Sheep's WOOL*, which they intend to perform in the best manner, at the customary prices.—Those who favour them with custom, will please to leave their Wool either at the Factory, or at the store of *Edward W. Lawton*, in Newport.

As the quality of the Carding depends much on having the Wool clean, and in good order, they beg leave to request of their customers, that they will pay particular attention to that point.

PHILIP ANTHONY,
HARVEY SESSIONS,
GEORGE ENGS,
EDWARD W LAWTON.

Newport, Jan. 7, 1815.

Corn, &c.

NINE Hundred bushels Yellow CORN, and a few barrels Wheat, Rye and Buck-wheat FLOUR, for sale by GEORGE ENGS,
No. 170, Thames-street.

Newport, January 7.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Have just received and for Sale,

160 Boxes Havanna brown SUGAR.
60 Hhds & 70 bbls Muscovado Do.
40,000 wt. COFFEE entitled to double debenture
300 Hhds. retailing MOLASSES
10 Pipes GIN, 1st & 4th proof.
50 bbls prime Beef—20 do Pork
50 barrels Mackerell
50 bbls Tar—40 do Turpentine
50 pieces Russia Duck
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT
15 bags Tumeric
Spanish Segars.

Newport, April 9.

Wheelwright & Lopez,

Offer for sale, at their Store, No. 72, Thames-street.

1100 Bushels RYE.
50 barrels extra Superfine Philadelphia FLOUR.
20 Barrels Mess BEEF.
10 barrels PORK.
20 bolts Russia DUCK.

Newport, Dec. 16.

Rhodes & Cahoone,

Have constantly for Sale,

INDIA POINT GIN, of the first quality, in Pipes, Tierces and Barrels.

Newport, Sept. 3.

Simeon Martin,

Has for Sale,

THREE Thousand Bushels of the best coarse Liverpool SALT.

Newport, Oct 21.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of *Samuel B. Cooke*, of Taunton, in the county of Bristol, State of Massachusetts, are hereby notified to appear, at the next session of the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, to shew cause, if any they may have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, ought not to be granted.

January 27, 1815.

[illegible] Battle of Lake Erie.

Murray, Draper, Fairman, & J. Webster,

RESPECTFULLY inform [illegible] and the public [illegible] the correct Engravings, representing the Engagement on LAKE ERIE, [illegible] will not be ready [illegible] spring, owing to the superior style in which they will be completed, and the necessary delay incurred by submitting the original drawings to the inspection of Commodore Perry, who has politely favored the publishers with the subjoined letter on the subject:—

Copy of a letter from Com. PERRY, to the Publishers.

Newport, May 23, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—I have examined two views of the action on Lake Erie, drawn by Mr. Solly and Mr Kearney, from information given them by the commanding officers of the American vessels on Erie. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them a correct representation of the engagement at those particular moments.

Wishing that your pecuniary success may equal your exertions in obtaining correct information of that battle,

I am, gentlemen, your obedient serv't,

O. H. PERRY.

Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman and Webster.

The publishers have also the signatures of the following officers, who have examined the drawings, and approve of them as being correct—Lieuts Turner, Packett, Conklin, and Webster.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer for Sale,

1 pair 9 lb. CARRONADES }
1 12 lb. Do. } With their appendages complete.
1 pair long 6 pounders }
4 Swivels—1 Arm Chest
A quantity of Leads and Lines.

for Sale at their Store,

50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
30 Bags Pimento

Newport, Nov. 25.

Hall & Weld,

No. 1, Union-street, Boston, keep constantly for sale,

ALLUM	Sugar Lead
Argol	Sal Amoniac
Aqua Fortis	Roch Allum
Arnatto	Tumerick
Copperas	Grain Tinn
Cochineal	Logwood
Crem Tartar	Redwood
Ground Brasill	Fustic
Camwood	Nicaragua
Nicaragua	Clothiers' Jacks
Madder	shears
Nutgalls	screws
Oil Vitriol	brushes
Roman do.	coppers
Indigo	press plates
Verdigrease	and papers.

Clothiers and others may be supplied with the best warranted articles, on the best terms and lowest prices, for cash or approved credit

Boston, June 21 3m

Manufacturers

MAY be supplied with
Oil Vitriol
Roman do
Aqua Fortis
Spirits of Salt
Sugar of Lead, and
Prussian Blue,

all American manufacture, and equal if not superior to any ever imported.—They are now offered for sale in large or small quantities at very reduced prices, by HALL & WELD,
No. 1, Union-street

Boston, June 21 3m

NOTICE.

By a Decree of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, will be Sold at Public Auction.

ALL the right, title, interest and estate of *David Douglass*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, in and to a certain Lot of Land, situated on Little-Rest hill, in South-Kingstown, containing about one acre of land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings thereon standing—Also, one other lot of Land situated about 1-4 of a mile from Little-Rest hill, containing about 10 acres of meadow and pasture land, well fenced and watered—Said Property will be sold at the Inn of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown on the 13th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Conditions made known at the sale.

THOMAS B. HAZARD, *Adm'r.*

South-Kingstown, Jan. 7, 1815.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just Received,

THE 15th half Volume of the American Edition of the NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

Subscribers will please call or send written orders for their Numbers; and agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery.

Oct 8, 1814.

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

OFFERS for sale, for cash only, an assortment of superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, black and other Bombazetts, Stockinets, superb Flannels, Ladies cloths, with every kind of Trimmings

He earnestly requests all who are indebted to him by Note or book Account to call and pay the same—To all those of his former customers who have been punctual, he returns his most grateful thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favours

Newport, Sept 22.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street.

KEEPS CONTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.
400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar
34 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls Mess & 34 do prime Beef
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do
22 do. Refuse Do
60 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles
47 do. Soap—14 do sweet Oil

Newport, Nov 4.

William White,

Has Removed from No. 11 to No. 21 Long-Wharf, where he has for Sale a general Assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.—Also,

32 coils Cordage, of different sizes.
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans, and horn lantorns.
16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality
A few barrels prime Beef, and 300 bushels Salt.
Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing upwards of three months, are requested to call and settle them, or they will be given to an Attorney for collection

Newport, Jan. 14, 1815.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale, By the Brigs Necissidad and Maria,

450 Hogsheads new crop MOLASSES
22 do. Green COFFEE.
50 Barrels brown SUGAR.
100 Boxes Ditto
6 Tons Logwood.

Newport, March 10.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed 23d December, 1814, an additional duty of one hundred per centum on sales at auction, and an additional duty of fifty per centum on licenses to retailers are laid, to take effect from the 1st day of February, 1815, conformably to which act that can be inspected at this office, new obligations are imposed on Auctioneers, and the said additional duty on licenses to retailers is to be paid, on written applications to be made by them, as well as by those who have obtained licenses for periods extending beyond the first day of February, 1815, as by others, in the way therein prescribed, agreeably to forms which can be obtained from the Collector

Given under my hand this 5th day of January, 1815.

JAMES HELME Collector for
3d Collection District of Rhode-Island.

New Works.

Just Published, and for Sale by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

ELEMENTS of the Philosophy of the Human Mind, by Dugald Stewart, [illegible] in the University of Edinburgh, &c. —Volume [illegible]—Price [illegible] boards, [illegible]

The [illegible] publication [illegible] and has [illegible] brated. The [illegible] from a volume [illegible] Europe.

Analectic Magazine

Subscriptions are received at this Office, for this very valuable MAGAZINE—The No. for July is just received.—Price $5 per year.

Writing-Paper.

Just received, and for sale as above,

100 Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER—And 250 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

Also—A supply of superfine Demy, Medium and Cartridge Paper, and 150 reams fine Wrapping-Paper.

Stationary and School Books,

Of every description, furnished (*wholesale and retail*,) by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have on hand, as usual,

An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature which will be sold, wholesale and retail as low as at any Book-Store in America.

The NEW PUBLICATIONS of merit are regularly received and for sale as above. Gentlemen of the Law, and others will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.

Oct. 8, 1814.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

THERE are several Numbers of the above work remaining on hand, which the Subscribers are desired to take away immediately—Should any accident happen, by which the No's may be lost or destroyed, while in our possession, and the setts thereby ruined, the loss must fall upon the Subscribers.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Oct. 15, 1814.

FLOUR.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR of the first quality, and a Quantity of New-York CIDER, for Sale, at No. 2, Market-square, by

DANIEL SHELDON.

Newport, Dec. 9.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of DAVID HUNTINGTON, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months longer from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings at any time during said period.

JONATHAN BOWEN } Com'rs
JOB TOWNSEND }

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, Exec'x
DAVID WILLIAMS, Executor.

Newport, 2d of 1st mo. 1815.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 2, 1815.

THE Creditors of JOHN EASTON of Newport, yeoman are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, then and their to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition or the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 2, 1815.

THE Creditors of ABNER WILLCOX, of Tiverton in the county of Newport, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich on the third Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June 1756 entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.